OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1882.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Robilla, Commander W. Barratt, arrived in Bombay harbour from London yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, with the European mails of the 23rd August and the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs. & Miss. Millin.
Dr. E. W. Brierley.
Miss Senner.
Mr. C. B. Izon.
Col. Story.
Mr. N. M. Sot.
Mrs. A. Anderson.
Mr. W. S. Turnbull.
Mrs. J. K. Spence.
Mr. J. B Cotton.
Mrs. Hall.
Mr. Thomas.
Mr. Little.
Lt.-Col. Patton.
Condr. R. Pringle.
Lt. Domville.
Miss R. Lauff.
Mr. Ryder.

FROM BRINDISI.

Miss Hamilton.
Mr. C. F. Ponder.
Mr. T. A. Boyson.
M. A. Penny.
Surg.-Maj. R. Sanders.
Surg. Maj. & Mrs. Spencer.
Mr. J. Hewson.
Lt.-Col. Twentyman.
Lt.-Col. Filgate.
Dr. Hogel.
Dr. M. Voye.
Mr. R. Middleton.

FROM VENICE.

Rev. Cannon.
Mrs. Green.
Mr. S. E. Manockji.
Mr. & Mrs. H. Rivett Carnac.
Mr. Mookerjee.
Mr. A. B. Thomson.
Dr. McNamara.

FROM ADEN.

Lt. P. Mulkere.
Darashaw Dossabhoy.
Ebrahim.

GIBRALTAR.—S. de Souza.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 29TH JULY TO 4TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

IT is announced that the Prince of Wales was desirous of accompanying the Head-quarters of the expeditionary force to be sent to Egypt, but, in deference to the wishes of the Queen, he has abandoned that intention.

The Duke of Edinburgh left London on Tuesday for the Continent.

Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday, Monday, and yesterday, at each of which all the Ministers were present except Earl Spencer.

In the House of Lords on Friday Earl, Granville stated that informal communications for surrender had been received from Arabi Pasha, but the Government were not disposed to relax their preparations. Lord Waveney called attention to Cyprus and the desirability of inviting colonization. Lord Kimberley replied that we only held the island by treaty from the Porte. Lords Carnarvon, Granville, Salisbury, and Dunsany made some remarks on the subject. On Monday, the Arrears (Ireland) Bill was considered in Committee. Lord Salisbury moved an amendment to Clause 1, giving the landlord an option of refusing to compound for arrears of rent, which was opposed by the Government and by Lords Derby and Landsdowne, but it was ultimately agreed to by 169 to 98. Another amendment, rendering the tenant right liable for arrears of rent, was discussed, and was eventually carried by 120 to 45. On Tuesday, the Report of Amendments to the Arrears Bill was received and several minor amendments were agreed to, and, after some sharp discussion, the third reading was agreed to. Last night the Electric Lighting Bill was read a second time after a brief discussion.

In the House of Commons on Friday in reply to questions, Mr. Gladstone read a communication from the Turkish Ambassador, stating that the Sultan intended immediately to send troops to Egypt. Mr. Chaplain moved to condemn the practice of employing rice, maize, and other grain as a substitute for barley in the manufacture of beer, but after a long discussion the motion was negatived by 125 to 52. Mr. H. Fowler called attention to the increasing expenditure of the country, which led to a sharp controversy as to the respective expenditure of Liberal and Conservative Administrations. On Monday Lord Hartington moved a resolution for charging the Indian revenues with the expenses of the Indian troops employed in Egypt. Mr. Onslow moved an amendment, but it was finally withdrawn, and the resolution was agreed to by 140 to 23. On Tuesday, after some preliminary discussion on the subject of the Navy Reserve, which Sir T. Brassey said was in a most satisfactory condition, the House went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, which were all disposed of. On Wednesday the Educational endowments (Scotland) Bill was read a third time, and the Entails (Scotland) Bill was talked out by Mr. Biggar. Last night Mr. Gladstone announced that the Lords' Amendments to the Arrears Bill would be considered on Tuesday next. A variety of questions were put and answered in relation to the Egyptian question, after which the Reserve Forces Acts and the Militia Acts Consolidation Bills passed through Committee.

The 1st Battalion Scots Guards embarked on Sunday at North Woolwich on board the steamship Orient for Egypt. The Duke of Connaught, who is to command the Guards' Brigade, also embarked on the same vessel. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duchess of Connaught, were present at the departure of the Orient. The 2d Battalion Grenadier Guards embarked on Monday for Egypt, on board the steamer Batavia, at Queenstown. A squadron of the 1st Life Guards and a portion of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) embarked on Tuesday for Alexandria in the steamship Holland. The 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards embarked on Tuesday, at Kingstown, on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Iberia for service in Egypt.

Sir G. Wolseley, who has been suffering from fever, embarked for Egypt on Wednesday on board the steamer Calabria.

Cetywayo, the ex-King of Zululand, arrived at Plymouth yesterday in the steamship Arab.

The marriage of the Duke of Westminster with the Hon. Katherine Cavendish, youngest daughter of the late Lord Chesham, was solemnized on Saturday in the private chapel at Holkham.

The Court of Appeal on Friday upheld the order of Mr. Justice Chitty, restraining Archdeacon Dunbar from performing Divine Service at St. Andrew's Chapel, Tavistock-square, he not having a licence from the Bishop.

An express train on the Great Eastern Railway was thrown off the line between Cambridge and Ely on Friday, and eight persons were injured, several very seriously.

A young man, named Minnett, was drowned on Sunday in the Trent, his canoe having been capsized by a sudden gust of wind.

A young man was killed on Saturday at Hackney Downs Station through alighting from a train while in motion. Falling between the carriages, he was run over and crushed.

A young man and a girl, aged respectively 20 and 17, attempted to commit suicide last week by throwing themselves, bound together, into the river at Uxbridge. They were rescued in an unconscious condition, but are expected to recover.

Two young men, sailing in a small boat off Yarmouth, on Monday, were drowned, their craft being upset by a sudden squall.

Two boys employed at a brick work near Newcastle were killed by the fall of a brick oven.

An elderly man, at Leamington, after threatening to shoot his wife, committed suicide.

The cricket match between Surrey and Yorkshire was won by the latter county by eight wickets. The Australians defeated a team of gentlemen of Scotland by an innings and 18 runs. Derbyshire was successful against Sussex, winning in one innings with 54 runs to spare. Surrey won against Kent by an innings and 73 runs. Yorkshire defeated Gloucestershire by 29 runs.

A farmer, near Claremorris, was fired at twice on Sunday by an assassin concealed behind a hedge, and was dangerously wounded.

Discount rates are rather stronger. Consols were at one time a little above par, but closed at 99⅞. Home Railway stocks were higher on the week; but there has been very little business, and Foreign Stocks were generally lower at the last.

OBITUARY.—General C. A. Edwards; Colonel J. C. Gawler, 73rd Regt.; Robt. Wilson, F.R.S.E.; H. T. Sperling, J.P. and D.L. for Essex; Lady Dickson.

QUIET has been maintained at Alexandria, and a British force occupies Ramleh. Several attempts at surprise have been made by Bedouins, but the pickets succeeded in repulsing them. Indirect communications were made to the British authorities for Arabi's surrender on terms, but nothing definite has resulted.

The French Chamber on Saturday discussed the Government proposition for a Naval credit to provide for the expenses of protecting the Suez Canal, but the credit was refused by 450 to 75. In consequence M. de Freycinet and his colleagues have resigned their offices. The Chamber met yesterday, but no announcement was made of a new Cabinet, and a further adjournment until to-morrow was agreed upon.

Instructions from St. Petersburg were given to the Russian Minister at Constantinople to take no further part with the Conference except as to the Suez Canal; but more recently he has been directed to resume his attendance as before. Lord Dufferin having pressed the Sultan to declare Arabi a rebel, and to arrange terms for the co-operation of British and Turkish troops in Egypt, the Turkish Minister has addressed a statement to the Conference declaring the Sultan's willingness to send troops, but he prefers to delay any proclamation as to Arabi until the expedition arrives in Egypt.

The Italian Government has not yet manifested a disposition to accept the invitation to join England and France in protecting the Suez Canal, Signor Mancini declaring his unwillingness to act without the direct sanction of the Conference.

It was announced at a meeting of the Irish Association in that city that a school had been established near New York for instructing men in the manufacture and use of explosives for destructive purposes in England.

Accounts from Zululand describe great agitation, Undabuko being suspected of desiring supreme power for himself.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. H. L. Dampier, B.C.S.
Mr. J. L. Owens, B.U.C.S.
Mr. C. H. Mackie, B.U.C.S.
Mr. E. Le Lievre, B.U.C.S.
Maj-Gen. C. T. Stewart, R. Eng.
Col. T. W. Rutherford, B.S.C.
Mr. J. Bradshaw, M.U.C.S.
Col. G. C. Hodding, M.S.C.
Lieut. C. M. Maguire, M.S.C.
Col. J. D. Hall, Bo. S.C.
Maj. F. M. Hunter, Bo. S.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. J. B. Thomson, B.C.S., 14 days.
Mr. G. Stevenson, B.C.S., 5 weeks.
Mr. C. W. McMinn, B.C.S., 6 weeks.
Mr. H. Thompson, B.U.C.S., 3 mo.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. Willoughby-Osborne, B. Inf., 6 mo.
Major H. S. Hutchinson, B.S.C., 15 days.
Capt. C. C. Barlow, R.B. Eng., 6 mo.
Lieut. J. G. Morris, B.S.C., 61 days.
Major R. C. Evanson, M. S. C., 6 mo.
Lt. H. T. Cadell, M.S.C., 3 mo.
Miss M. Morris, Bo. U.C.S., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. E. R. Alexander, B.C.S.
Mr. C. A. Samuels, B.C.S.
Mr. R. S. Aikman, B.C.S.
Mr. H. Lambert, B.U.C.S.
Mr. F. A. Chicester, B.U.C.S.
Mr. W. P. Thomas, B.U.C.S.
Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, B.U.C.S.
Mr. W. Donald, B.U.C.S.
Mr. E. C. Palmer, B.U.C.S.
Mr. F. M. S. Douglas, B.U. C.S.
Mr. J. C. Douglas, B.U.C.S.
Mr. J. Morrow, B.U.C.S.
Mr. A. J. Hammond, B.U. C.S.
Col. G. A. Chester, R.B.Eng.
Col. C. R. Shaw, B.S.C.
Major H. S. Hutchinson, B.S.C.
Major A. Vallings, B.S.C.
Major B. Wemyss, B. Inf.
Lieut. L. I. E. Bradshaw, B.S.C.
Mr E. R. Overbury, M.C.S.
Major-Gen. F. G. Kempster, M.S.C.
Surg.-Maj. F. H. Blenkinsop, M.
Surg.-Maj. H. G. Hall, M.
Col. A. G. F. Hogg, Bo. S.C.
Lieut. A. Pringle, Bo. S.C.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

A RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE.

A TELEGRAM from *The Times's* special correspondent, dated Ramleh, Aug. 8 A. M. states:—A reconnoissance on a large scale was made yesterday afternoon towards the enemy's lines. From the force which we brought out it was generally hoped that there would at least be an opportunity of having a brush with Arabi's soldiers. There was, however, no intention of provoking a fight. The object of the expedition simply to ascertain rather more accurately than we have yet been able to do the enemy's position, his guns, the strength of his outposts, and, if possible, to and out something as to his real force encamped on this side Kafrdawar. The 38 Regiment, supporting mounted infantry, advanced over Lake Aboukir, which is now for the most part quite dry. The mounted infantry, being about half a mile in front of the column, took a line towards Kafrdawar parallel to and about two miles to left of the Mahmoudieh Canal, out of range of any field guns upon its banks. The 60th Rifles, with nine-pounders, meantime pdvanceh under cover of the left Canal bank, and halted when they arrived at a little beyond the point where our farthest outlying picket has been hitherto posted. The mounted infantry on the lake to the left kept on at a walk for some time after the main body of the 38th had halted, about opposite to where the enemy's advanced outpost had been, or two miles in advance of the Rifles. The enemy's outposts had all retired from the clump of trees they had previously held, and had fallen back about three miles to a large house. Here the enemy seemed to be in considerable force, judging from what one could see from the low ground we were on. No doubt, had we continued to advance we should have met with some resistance there. Shortly before we turned to come back, having accomplished all that could be done for the day in the way of reconnoitring, a shell was fired from near the house, which exploded high in the air long before it reached us. Another was fired a few minutes afterwards with no different effect. The results of the reconnoissance were perhaps not worth very much, and had, probably, only the effect of alarming temporarily the enemy. On our return some Bedouins made their appearance on our right, among the sand hills beyond Ramleh; and immediately some of our mounted infantry started in pursuit. The Bedouins having got udder cover of the cane drakes among the sand hills halted, and after some firing with no apparent results, our men withdrew.

ARABI AND HIS DEFENCES.

THE enemy is evidently making the best of his time. The Arabs are working indefatigably at fortifications all along the coast, especially at Dameitta and Rosetta, at spots selected with admirable judgment to command the points at which a lauding could be effected. The water all along the coast is very shallow, and big ships cannot approach within four miles of Rosetta and three of Damietta. The number of points at which troops could be debarked is much restricted by the scarcity of water along the spit of sand separating the sea from the inland lakes and shallows. While precautions are thus being taken on the coast line, necessary works in the interior are not being neglected.

A committee of five officers has been organized in Cairo to prepare the national defence, and many peaceful natives of good position have been arrested for lukewarmness in the cause. Prince Ahmed Bey grandson of the great Ibrahim Pastta Yeghen, and who is only 15 years of age, has offered his services, and has been inscribed on the roll of the 1st infantry regiment. The Notables of provinces of Moudiiieh and Garbieh have offered to furnish all supplies, and temporarily, without payment, this being equivalent to a sum of £T.100,000.

Arabi Pasha has reiterated his orders to the Commander of Port Said to watch over the tranquillity of the town, and maintain that orderly condition of affairs which prevails everywhere.

Arabi's proclamation has not yet been published; but it is understood to insist on all natives leaving the employment of European in the town, as he intends attacking in force, and will treat as Christians all natives in their service.

Ninet. a Swiss subject of the lowest antecedents, has telegraphed to the postmaster, asking that his letters may be sent to Arabi's camp.

Reuter's telegrams from Alexandria Aug. 4 state:—

Toulba Pacha is at Kafrdowar.

The only European with Arabi Pacha is a Swiss named Ninet, formerly a secret agent of Halim Pacha.

Three officials of the Land and Mortgage Company stationed near Kafrdowar have been safely escorted to Ismailia by order of Arabi Pacha.

The reconnaissance made yesterday satisfied Sir Archibald Alison that the enemy has no force worth mentioning near Alexandria.

There is therefore no foundation for the constant alarmist reports of an impending surprise of the city.

Arabi cannot attack without executing movements which would give ample warning of his intentions.

A Central News telegram dated Alexandria Aug. 4, 4-35 p.m., says:—Captain Fisher, of the Inflexible, and a party of men proceeded in the ironclad train to-day to Mahala, to attempt the repair of the Railway near that junction. They have not yet returned.

Arabi makes no sign of the threatened attack, but military precautions are in no way slackened.

The Paris *Siecle* publishes a letter from a correspondent in Arabi's camp at Kafr Dowar. It is dated the 24th of July, and the writer, whose statements must be received with reserve, says:—

The town of Alexandria and the country in the immediate vicinity form a kind of peninsula bounded on one side by salt marshes and swampy lakes and on the other by the Mediterranean. It is scarcely possible to penetrate into the interior of the country except by the narrow slip of land running between these natural obstacles offered by the marshes and lakes and the sea. In the centre of this band of land runs the railway connecting the port with Lower Egypt. It is at the broadest part of this slip of land that Arabi's camp has been established, on ground which is half sand and half earth. A little to the west, in the direction of Alexandria, a continuous line of defence, very well established across the railway and the Mahmoudieh Canal, intercepts the road from Lake Mareotis to the marshes of Ramleh. Redoubts with wide glacis armed with Krupp cannon, have been raised at the highest points, and now command the passage. The artillery of the army corps is respectable, and is composed of 100 Krupp guns in first rate condition. The horses are also splendid. On the whole, the infantry, and cavalry leave nothing to be desired. The first division is 25,000 strong; still a little independent, but gaining cohesion every day. To these may be added 30,000 Bedouins mounted and on foot, and 3,000 vagabonds armed with formidable clubs. All these together form a pretty accurate list of the defensive force of the country in the neighbourhood of Alexandria.

On the arrival of the deputies from Arabi's camp at Alexandria on July 28, they at once went to the Palace, and remained for two hours closeted with the Ministers. The discussion was heated and protracted. Nothing could be more haughty and unbending than the tone which the deputies adopted. They were not come, they said, to suggest terms or to offer any compromise whatever, but simply to express the resolution of the whole country to resist foreign aggression to the bitter end. Some of the Ministers reminded them of the English declaration that they had no wish to conquer or annex Egypt, and read the Admiral's letter giving assurances to the Khedive to that effect. They replied that those who believed such assurances were either traitors or dupes. One deputy, who was formerly agent of the Bey of Tunis at Cairo, asked bitterly, "Did not the French give the same assurance when they entered the territory of the Bey of Tunis? Who can place any trust in the promises of the Ghiaours after what happened there?" The deputies declared that the whole nation was with Arabi, and that in the cause of God andthe Prophet they would fear neither sacrifice nor death.

ARABI'S DESCRIPTION OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The Times' correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on August 3, 2-40 p.m.

The manifesto from Arabi, addressed to the Egyptians, is as follows:—

"When the British fleet forgot all international obligations and fired at our forts, we replied and showed them we were not to be attacked with impunity, doing them much damage, while they by their fire were unable to do much hurt to many of our guns, well protected by earthworks. Then, in revenge, they fired into our town, choosing the quarters where natives most inhabit, indicated to them by signals made by those Christians whom they left within for that purpose, and they fired this part, slaughtered some of our brave defenders and many of our peaceful Egyptians. To spare those defenceless subjects, we withdrew with all our forces, carrying the people with us. Without the gates our soldiers, incensed at the damage done to the native quarter of the town, with excusable zeal, set fire to some buildings belonging to Europeans notorious for their hostility to our people and for having assisted the enemy, but they scrupulously respected life, even of their enemies, except those whom they detected in actual communication with the enemy. The traitor who was then Khedive, and whom we have ever loyally respected, so long as he was accepted by our master, the Commander of the faithful, open then the gates and invited the English troops to enter, treating them with as much honour as he treats us with indignity. For this act he is deposed by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, Commander of the Faithful, who will send troops to assist us to drive out our enemies, after having judged of the quarrel. We ourselves have retried the troops to Kafrdawar, to Cairo, and the Suez Canal. Our General, Toulba Pasha, in command of the troops at Kafrdawar, has three times engaged the cowardly enemy, who without the guns of his ships is harmless, and has each time driven him back with great slaughter. We ourselves, when the proper time arrives, will march into Alexandria and will join with our brother Moselems from Stamboul in chastising, not only one those infidels, but all those who by serving them have proved traitors to their country. Therefore, we command that all true believers come forth from the city destined to our vengeance, except such as are there as our allies, and who will meet us as brothers. All others who are found there, whether Christians or Moslems serving Christians, shall be put to fire and sword, as has commanded the prophet of God. Let not any one be afraid at the words written by the traitor Tewfik, nor by those who from fear or wickedness are unable to speak truth. The Commander of the Faithful dare not desert those of whom he is throughout the world the Caliph. Were he capable of doing so, his soldiers and ours are brothers; those that seem against you shall on the last day be with you, in this world and the next, for Paradise is assured to those who die in the faith and fighting against the infidel; to all else in this world, death, and in the next, eternal torture.

"AHMED ARABI, Commanding,
Egypt as Representative of the Sultan."

This manifest does not reach me from the usual reliable source, but is probably authentic. It hardly requires comment; the relative conditions of the native and European quarters of the town from the best answer to our share of firing, the former being almost absolutely intact; besides which Toulba himself admitted to Lieutenant Lambton that our fire was solely directed on the forts.

STATE OF ALEXANDRIA.

The state of Alexandria is causing serious inquietude. The natives who have remained, it is stated, are the incendiaries; the majority of those who have returned are the looters, looking after their concealed pillage. It is impossible to mistake the bitterly hostile attitude of this class, as well as of the Mustaphezin, again employed as police, while large numbers of Bedouins are massed without the town, and the respectable Native are prevented from returning. Learning that Captain Fisher was abandoning shore duties the Khedive sent for him, and complimenting him on the behaviour of the Naval brigade, expressed regret at the change. This regret is shared by all residents. The brigade has done its work excellently, and inspired a confidence which is as yet wanting to its successors.

Major Gordon has assumed the duties of Chief of Police, formerly held by Lord Charles Beresford. The square is now filling with booths of wood to accommodate traders and possibly refugees turned out of the ships.

The fears entertained in regard to the water supply of Alexandria have subsided, and the Canal is holding out better than was expected. The company is now pumping 5,000 tons of water daily, 1,500 tons to 2,000 tons of which goes into reservoirs to be stored. The remainder is consumed. This will probably continue for another 10 days, by which time there will probably be a stock of 20,000 tons, which for absolut necessities might be made to last for two months under siege regulations. At this time last year the consumption was 20,000 tons daily.

On Wednesday morning Admiral Seymour inspected the abandoned forts at Mex, and afterwards a Naval Brigade consisting of Marines of H. M. ships Inconstant, Defence, and Invincible was landed at Gabbari, whence it was conveyed by train to Mex, which was occupied with the object of keeping the Bedouins in check.

The French ironclad Alma has left Port Said for the Piræus. The transport Sarthe has also left, taking the marine infantry back to France. The only French war vessels now remaining in Egyptian waters are the Bison and La Galisonniere at Port Said, the Forbin at Suez, and the Hirondele at Alexandria. The British war vessels strongly occupy the Canal at Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez. The Canal is regarded as perfectly safe at present. No credit is attached to the alarming rumours of an expected attack by Bedouins. All the Europeans have left Suez.

The number of Christians murdered at Damanhour, Tantah, and Mihalla is estimated at 550.

A correspondent thus describes the departure of the Egyptian delegates from Alexandria:—I rode across country from the British position at Ramleh to the spot at which the enemy was flying a flag of truce. Arabi's soldiers greeted me civilly enough, and I waited there some little time. Presently the train containing the Cairo deputation arrived, and the delegates got out. Preceeded by a black boy holding up his hands in token that those who followed him were unarmed, the delegates then advanced towards the rebel out-posts, attended by a motley crew of Arab porters, carrying their language. Desiring to see what they could in the way of frightening any Englishmen who might happen to accompany the delegates, Arabi's soldiers, when the luggage bearers came up to them, inquired solemnly whether any English were in the train, adding "If so, we want to speak to them." The Arab porters promptly conveyed this message to the native officials in charge of the train which instantly started in the direction of Alexandria, steaming away rapidly and leaving the porters on the line. Delighted at the success of ther practical joke the rebel soldiers gave chase to the train, causing a panic amongst the porter, who scampered off at the top of their speed. But not one of Arabi's men offered to meddle with me, or made any attempt to molest our vedettes, stationed hard by. A train was in readiness within Arabis's lines, and this the delegates entered, and departed for Cairo.

ATTACK ON A BRITISH PICKET.

At half-past three on Wednesday morning (Aug. 2), just before daybreak about 50 mounted Arabs attacked one of our outposts on the Mahmoudieh Canal, which forms our extreme left, facing Lake Mareotis to the south east. The *Standard's* correspondent telegraphed that the attacking party crept up under the embankment on this side of the Canal. Our advanced sentry was evidently unable to see them at first, for they had come up abreast of him and almost passed him before they fired on him. He returned the fire, and being unhurt, ran back to the main body of the picket, who were about 100 yards off to give the alarm. Four of the picket, at the first sudden alarm, instead of falling in with the rest, broke way from the company and made off to the rear. They were arrested. There was some sharp skirmishing, and a good many shots were fired. It not being certain in the darkness as to what force the enemy had, our picket fell back on the pumping station, about 400 yards in their rear. This building we had previously fortified with sand bags on the roof, and it is capable of being successfully held by a small party of riflemen for a long time against great odds. The picket entered the building, and keeping up a brisk fire on the enemy for a short time succeeded in driving them off. Four companies of the 38th, who were just at this time relieving the 60th Rifles on the Waterworks ridge, were forthwith brought down to the pumping station on hearing the firing, but on proceeding as day broke to the ground where the picket had first been attacked they found no sign of the enemy, except one dead horse, which they had left behind them. The enemy's loss is not known. They had plenty of time to carry off any killed or wounded before we came up in force. There were no casualties on our side. The attacking party are not supposed to have been Arabi's cavalry, but, as well as could be made out in the dim light, it is thought that they were Bedouins; either a portion of the band who have been harassing our pickets at the east and of Ramleh for the last few nights, and who have tried another point; or else they may be a party of Bedouins employed by Arabi to reconnoitre.

The following telegram was received by the Secretary of State for War, dated Alexandria, Aug. 2, 6.25 p.m.:—Left front picket of Ramleh lines driven in by body of arabi's cavalry at two o'clock this morning. Picket maintained its positon 80 yards in rear of its original post. Firing continued some time, and Arabi's men shortly withdrew. Post re-occupied. No casulty.

CAPTURE OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

Midshipman De Chair, of the Alexandria, left Ras-el-Tin on horseback on Saturday, Augast 29, at five in the morning with letters for Ramleh. Not having been heard of by the evening, patrols were organised to search for him and and scour the county. The search was continued at night, but was fruitless. In the morning the town-crier as sent throught the streets asking for information concerning the missing officer.

In the afternoon two Arabs came forward and stated that on the previous day they saw young English officer, accompanied by Egyptian coastguardsmen, approach a village near Fort Masdarat, asking for food, which the villagers gave him. While he was eating some Egyptian soldiers came up, seized and carried him off into the rebels camp. The commandant at Aboukir had Mr. De Chair conveyed on horseback to Arabi Pasha, who conversed with him for nearly half an hour with great kindness, and subsebuently sent him by rail to Cairo, with instructions that he should be well treated. The prisoner, who is receiving every attention, is located in comfortable quarters. Two native officers who speak English have received orders to keep De Chair company. The latter has asked permission to write to his mother in England, which request has been granted. De Chair is 17 years old, and the nephew of Lieutenant Wyatt Rewson, of the Victoria and Albert yacht. The coastguardsmen suspected of misleading Mr. De Chair have been arrested.

THE BEDOUINS AND M. DE LELSEPS.

The Suez Canal company has communicated to the Press the following telegram from Ismailia:—"The Bedouin chiefs of the eastern region comprised between the Suez Canal and the Nile have placed themselves at the disposal of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. Arabi has counselled them to obey M. de Lesseps. M. de Lesseps has volunteereed to the commander of the English ironclads to go on horseback into the country around Ismailia to prove that the country is safe, and that there are no Egyptian troops in the vicinity. With a passport signed and sealed by M. de Lesseps any one may travel freely in Egypt as far as Cairo. Merchants who had abandoned their business profit by these passports. M. de Lesseps has said that at the present moment it is the English above who are threatening the neutrality of the Canal by their assuming to act as the police of the Canal. The chief agent of the Canal and all the *personnel* continue to give proof of admirably calm devotedness and resolution.

In the House of Commons on Aug. 1st, the Earl of Bective asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the attention of her Majesty's Government had been called to the statements circulated in several newspapers that M. Ferdinand de Lesseps had prevented the landing of English troops at Port Said, was travelling under a safe conduct from Arabi Pasha, and had assured that, if he did no injury to the Suez Canal, neither Italy nor France would assist England in her military operations; and whether any official complaint had been made to her Majesty's Government concerning the conduct of M. F. de Lesseps.

Sir Charles Dilke: Yes, sir; the answer to both questions is in the affirmative.

ABOUKIR.

On August 3, *The Times'* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed:—The minotaur, which is at Aboukir, reports that the white flag is still flying. Six trains of troops were seen to enter the fort. The Minotaur's steam launch approaching near the shore, soldiers were observed training a Gatling gun upon it.

Last night there was a scare. A crier approached the gates and warned natives to keep within doors.

I think an attack from Aboukir, along the seacoast, is probable to-morrow. Arabi must know that his present position will ultimately be attacked and may try conclusions before more troops arrive, in the hope of gaining prestige. Native scouts report to me that ill-feeling exists between the soldiers and the Bedouins. This may precipitate matters. Some sailors have been sent to reinforce the garrison.

THE TURKISH CONTINGENT.

A telegram from Constantinople, Aug. 3 says:—

Preparations are now being actively made for the despatch of troops to Egypt. Late last night the Medjidieh and Taif, paddle-wheel wooden transports, sailed for Salonica, in order to embark troops at that port. The screw steamer Babee is preparing to start for St. Jean de Madua, on the coast of Albania, for the same purpose. The large paddle-wheel transport Nevelud—and the screw steamer Sheref Ressan are to-day taking in provisions and military stores, including a large quantity of hay, and may possibly sail to-night. The ironclads show no signs of immediate departure. The Medjidieh, Taif, and Babee, after embarking troops, are to rendezvous at Suda Bay.

Orders have been given at Constantinople to accelerate the preparations with a view to the immediate departure of Turkish troops for Egypt. Four batteries of artillery will embark in a transport, which is to take on board five battalions of Infantry at Salonica and three battalions at Scutari, together with five generals of division and two brigadier-generals. It is stated that Dervish Pasha will be in command of 5,000 troops.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

In the House of Lords on Aug. 3, Lord Morley, questioned by Lord Barrington, said so far from there being any confirmation of the rumour that appeared in one of the daily papers in regard to an alleged scare of the 60th Rifles, the Government had received a telegram from Sir Archibald Alison which completely refuted it. Speaking of these reports, the noble lord, while acknowledging the great public service which newspapers and newspapers correspondents rendered in time of war, pointed out that last week, on three separate occasions, rumours were published of an unsatisfactory character, based upon no trustworthy information whatever. Such reports could not be prejudical to the public service, and very disheartening to the gallant soldiers now in Egypt. He therefore appealed to the patriotism of those gentlemen who had control over newspapers at home to hold their hands before inserting rumours and reports without trustworthy evidence. The Duke of Cambridge expressed himself pleased hearing the straightforward and manly statement of the noble lord. Journalists ought to be as careful in what they did as those who were immediately connected with the conduct of the operations. No doubt the sensational reports had been sent under the impression that they were correct; but all manner of rumours came from the front and if all gossip was reported great confusion must inevitably ensue. In this little outpost affair the morning was foggy, the enemy approached without being perceived, but the moment they were seen the corporal and his six men did their duty, retiring upon the main body and firing as they fell back. He trusted that after what had occurred the conductors of newspapers would withdraw correspondents who furnished unfounded reports.

THE BRITISH MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

DEPARTURE OF THE GUARDS AND THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Great public interest was on Sunday evinced in the departure for Alexandria of the fine steamship Orient, the largest troopship chartered by the Government in connexion with the Egyptian campaign. She had been moored for some days past beside the quay of Gallions basin, Royal Alberth Dock, North Woolwich, undergoing adaption to the purposes of conveying troops. To this end her second and third class passenger decks were cleared of their partitions, which were replaced by tables, forms, and hammocks in the customary fashion on board troopships. The first-class berths, however, were retained for the officers. Everything possible has been done to administer to the comfort of the passengers of the ship, which, by the way, is illuminated throughout with the electric light. The Orient takes out with her the staff of the First Division, including Major-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Lieutenant-General G. H. S. Willis; but she is mainly freighted with the 1st Battalion of Scots Guards commanded by Colonel G. W. Knox, and having a rank and file numbering over 700. This battalion, which boats a highly creditable record of brave deeds, achieved particularly in the Peninsula and Crimean wars, early on Sunday morning quitted the Wellington Barracks, Birdcage-walk, St. James's-park, whence 28 years ago they departed for the Crimea, subsequent to an inspection by Her Majesty the Queen, in front of Buckingham Palace. Officers and men alike presented a smart and thoroughly soldierly appearance. Generally, they looked a fine, healthy body of men, cheerfully bent upon doing their duty in the country to which they go. Originally it was intended that they should march to the Liverpool-street Station, and proceed thence by rail to the Royal Albert Dock; but the order was cancelled, much to the disappointment of a large crowd, who, ignorant of the fact, assembled at that station awaiting their arrival, and many of whom took train to the dock. Meanwhile the battalion had marched to Westminster-bridge and embarked on board two ordinary Thames ferry-steamers, which landed them at the dock about 10. Here a considerable concourse of all sorts of people greeted them, the crowd swelling to vaster proportions, as the time fixed—12—for the departure of the Orient drew near. Steadily and regularly the process of embarcation on board the troopship was carried on and completed shortly before noon, when the huge stemer got under way, and began to gently steam out of the basin, amid the cheers of the spectators who thronged the quays, and the sailors of neighbouring craft, who viewed the scene from the rigging of their vessels—cheers which met with a ready response from the departing soldiers. Thus far, one of the chief, if not the principal, objects of attraction that drew the multitude together was not visible. Everybody was waiting for the appearance of the Duke of Connaught. Just as the Orient was leaving the "dock," and little observed, a small steamer boarded her, bringing not only the Duke, but the Duchess of Connaught, as well as the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge. There was a brilliant display of bunting in honour of the occasion by the shipping in the dock, and also on shore for miles along the line of docks. The 1st Battalion Scots Guards embarked without the absence of a man.

General Sir Henry Ponsonby, by Her Majesty's orders, has written to Colonel Ewart, commanding the combined regiment of Household Cavalry, to announce her regret at being unable to witness the embarcation of the squaron of Life Guards and Horse Guards for the East. Her Majesty would have been present if the Household Cavalry bad been ordered to start from Portsmouth, and she still hopes to see the vessels which take them to Egypt at Osborne.

The 2d Battalion of the Grenadier Guards embarked on Monday for the East on board the Cunard steamer Batavia at Queenstown. Colonel Smith, the Lieut.-Col. commanding, previously read to them a letter which he had received from Colonel Sir Henry Ponsonby, on behalf of the Queen:—"My dear Smith,—The Queen regrets that the embarcation of the 2d Battalion Grenadier Guards at Cork prevents Her Majesty from witnessing their departure for the East. The Queen knows that the Grendaier Guards will do their duty as gallantly as they have always hitherto done, and commands me to convey to you her best wishes for their welfare.—Yours very truly, Henry Ponsonby. Colonel Philip Smith, Grenadier Guards." To that message he had forwarded the following reply:—"The battalion is deeply grateful for the Queen's message. They humbly beg to assure Her Majesty they will not forget that they are her Grenadier Guards." It was also stated that a message had been received from the Prince of Wales expressing his regret at not being able to be present at the departure of the Guards, and wishing them success. As each steamer left the quay the people there raised hearty cheers.

Colonel Ewart and the officers under his command dined with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on Monday evening at the Marlborough Club. His Royal Highness, in a farewell speech, expressed his sorrow at being unable to accompany the forces. He intimated his intention of inspecting the 2d Life Guards, who will embark on the Calabria, and regretted that he would be unable to see the embarcation of that squadron. During the dinner the Prince read a short note he had received from the Princess, wishing Godspeed and a safe and happy return to all engaged in the expedition.

A squadron of the 1st Life Guards and a portion of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, numbering 245 officers and men, with baggage, left their barracks at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and accompanied by the mounted band of the Royal Horse Guards, marched through London to the Albert Docks, where they embarked on board the National Line steamer Holland, which sailed in the course of the afternoon for Alexandria. The Duke of Cambridge went down by special train to North Woolwich and witnessed the embarcation, after which his Royal Highness assembled the officers and addressed them on the quarter deck, expressing a belief that they would before all things maintain the cause of the Queen and the dignity of the realm. He regretted that he was not bound with them on the same service. The Duke also visited the troop decks, and addressed a few cheering words to the men, who responded with clapping of hands. Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for War, was also present, accompanied by the Earl of Morley, Under Secretary, Major FitzGeorge, Sir A. D. Hayter, M.P., Financial Secretary, and General Sir W. Higginson, commanding the Home District. A special message wishing "Good luck and a happy return" was brought to the officers and men from the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Duke of Cambridge shook hands with all the officers. Among those who accompanied the Duke were Lord Strathnairn, Colonel F. G. Burnaby, Lord Arthur Somerset, and Viscount Dalrymple. On board the steam tug Beatrice, which led the way for the Holland across the dock basin, were Lady Hayter, Lady Morley, and Mrs. Childers. Sir George Chambers, Mr. Norwood, M.P., and Colonel Martindale represented the dock company, and Sir Alexander Milne, Admiral of the Fleet, typified the Royal Navy. The following message from Marlborough House was delivered in writing to Captain Milligan of the Holland, on Tuesday morning, and a reply was telegraphed promising compliance with the Royal request:—

"The Prince of Wales believes it would be agreeable to the Queen, as if certainly would be to him, if it can be so arranged that the Holland, with the Household Cavalry, shall pass through Cowes-roads on Wednesday morning at about 10 o'clock, so that Her Majesty may have the opportunity of communicating with the ship."

DEPARTURE OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

Sir Garnet Wolseley left England on Wednesday in the Calabria. there sailed with him a squadron of the 2d Life Guards and the remainder of the Blues, who left the Knightsbridge and Albany-street Barracks at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning and marched to the Albert Docks, where they embarked. The Duke of Cambridge accompanied the 2d Life Guards from Knightsbridge Barracks as far as Glocester House, and in spite of the early hour there was a considerable number of people in the streets, who greeted the troops with hearty cheers. At 11 o'clock the Princess Mary, Dutchess of Teck, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, visited the officers and man, and were shown over the ship. At 2 o'clock Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived. Very short notice had been given of his intention to sail by the Calabria. Preparations had been hastily made to receive him by knocking three berths into one. Shortly afterwards the Duke and Duchess took leave of all the officers embarking, who were, in addition to General Sir Garnet Wolseley, the following:—Major-General Drury-Lowe, C.B., commanding the cavalry division; Lieutenant-Colonel H. Stuart, 3rd Dragoons Guards; and Captain C. E. Swaine, 11th Hussars; Surgeon-Major Comyn, Assistant Commissary General Danne, and Captain Wardropp, all of the staff. Of the 2d Life Guards there were Colonel H. P. Ewart, commanding; Major F. Townshend, Captain C. R. Tennant, Lieutenants Smith-Cuninghame, A. Abdy, Hon. W. S. Bateman-Hanbury, and H. French, Quartermast. J. C. S. Haines, Surgeon Major Hume-Spry and Veterinary-Surgeon J. A. Rostron. Those of the Royal Horse Guards Blue were Captain G. L. Wickham, Captain J. F. Brocklehurst, and Lieutenant Lord H. G. Somerset. At half-past 2 o'clock the ship began to move from the wharf, amid the usual manifestations of good wishes.

The first Battalion of the East Surrey (31st) Regiment arrived in Cork on Wednesday by special train from Buttevant, and were embarked at Queenstown on board the hired transport Dunrobin Castle, which brought from Plymouth the 1st Battalion of the East Lincoln to relieve the 31st. The former, consisting of 17 officers, seven staff sergeants, 462 rank and file, with eight women and ten children, were landed on Wednesday and proceeded to Buttevant. The 31st, which was put on board the Dunrobin Castle in the afternoon, consists of 30 officers, 10 staff sergeants, 846 rank and file, with eight women, 25 children and four horses. The steamer sailed in the evening for Gibraltar.—*The Times.*

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO PORTSMOUTH.

HER MAJESTY, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, crossed from Osborne on Aug. 4, in the Royal yacht Alberta, escorted by the Victoria and Albert and the Elfin, and inspected the transport Catalonia, in which Sir E. Hamley and Sir Evelyn Wood with their respective staffs, and the First Royal West Kent Regiment take passage to Egypt. The illustrious party reached the Catalonia at eleven o'clock, the Harbour Squadron hoisting masthead flags, and on proceeding on board the transport her Majesty was received by Sir E. Hamley, Sir E. Wood, and their staffs, together with the naval and military authorites. The Queen was introduced to the several officers, and afterwards made an inspection of the troop accommodation, shaking hands with several of the men, and expressing a gracious interest in their welfare. During the half hour her Majesty remained on board yards were manned and the regimental band played appropriate selections on the bridge of the ship. The Queen, Princess, and Duchess shook hands with the two distinguished Generals proceeding to the East in the Catalonia before returning to the Alberta, and her departure was the signal for a tremendous round of cheers by the troops who crowded the decks and bulwarks, and swarmed up the rigging. Her Majesty repeatedly bowed her acknowledgments of their enthusiastic display of loyalty. The Catalonia at once got under weigh, followed out of harbour by the Royal Yacht flotilla, and as the transport steamed out to sea the seamen in the harbour ships manned yards and cheered lustily, while thousands of civilians joined in the demonstration.—*Evening Standard.*

THE CHARGE FOR THE INDIAN TROOPS.

THE adjourned debate on the resolution referring to the expenses of the Indian military expedition to Egypt was resumed in the House of Commons on July 31:—

The Marquis of Hartington, who said the resolution was "That her Majesty having directed a military expedition of her forces charged upon the revenues of India to be despatched for service in Egypt, this House consents that the revenues of India shall be applied to defray the military operations which may be carried on by such forces beyond the external frontiers of her Majesty's Indian possessions." Although the form of the resolution was financial, he conceived that the purpose for which it was moved was mainly of a political and constitutional character. The necessity for it was contained in the 55th section of the Act for the Government of India. But for this section it would be possible—he would not say probable—for the Government to carry on military operations through the agency of the Government of India by means of troops maintained on the Indian establishment, and to be charged on the Indian revenues, without ever coming to Parliament for their consent at all. A case somewhat in point, but not exactly similar, arose in 1878. Parliament had given a general assent to the policy then being pursued by her Majestly's Government, who, winhout asking for the previous assent of Parliament, advised her Majesty to order a certain number of Indian troops to be sent to Malta for the purpose of taking part in military operations in Europe if necessary. Although many of them objected to that measure, the debate which took place turned upon the point whether the troops, not having been voted by Parliament could be employed outside the Indian dominions of the Queen. Many of them thought it an error to employ native Indian troops in a European war in which only European interests were involved. The only question they had to decide now was whether, having debated the general policy of intervention in Egypt, the House would or would not assent to the employment of these troops. He saw no reason why their employment was inexpedient. On the contrary, there were many political as well as military reasons why they should be so employed. India was more deeply interested—directly and indirectly—in the employment of these troops than she had been on many previous occasions when her troops had been employed. Indian troops had been freqreutly employed beyond the Indian frontiers. They were employed in the three China expeditions between 1839 and 1859, in Persia in 1856, in Abyssinia in 1867-68; they were brought to Malta in 1878, and they had recently been employed in the war in Afghanistan. His contention for the present purpose was simply that India was more interested in the policy involved in intervention in Egypt than she had been on many former occasions in which Parliament had sanctioned the employment of her troops beyond the frontier. The Government of India were indirectly interested in this policy, because they ruled over many millions of Mohamedan subjects, and it was important that their influence in a state like Egypt should not be summarily swept aside and destroyed by the pretensions of a military adventurer relying upon the support of the army alone, or, as he professed—in the opinion of the Government erroneously—upon the support of the fanaticism of the Mohammedan world. It was of indirect importance to the Government of India that such pretensions should be summarily suppressed. It was also of great importance that the Government should be able to proclaim to the world, as they would be able to do, that they could trust their Indian army whether composed of Mohammedans or men of any other religion, that their military forces in India were not solely a garrison, but formed a part of the forces of the Crown, and were available for the support of the policy of this country, at all events upon all occasions when the interests of India were concerned. But Government of India was directly as well as indirectly concerned. Whether or not it ever happen in the future that the old route by the Cape be reverted to, at present the relief of the British troops maintained in India was carried on through Egypt and the Suez Canal, as were also our postal communications and part of our telegraphic. Through this channle travelled also the ruling class to and from India, and the relations between this class and the people of India had of late become much more intimate than formerly. There might, however, be some who drew a distinction between the interests of the Government and the interests of the people of India, but that was impossible to those who, like himself believed that English rule had conferred great and increasing benefit and prosperity upon the people of India. (Cheers.) There were some who maintained that the Suez Canal had not been an unmitigated advantage to English commerce, but, however that might be, there could not be a doubt that its opening had been of unmixed advantage to India and to its trade. (Hear, hear.) Out of 143 millions, the total trade of India, 88 millions passed through the Suez Canal, and, therefore, the people of India were directly interested in the condition of Egypt. There were also distinct and clear military reasons for the employment of Indian troops, inasmuch as it gave a second base of operations at a distance not greater than England, and also enabled us to put on the field British troops who had been inured to a climate not very dissimilar to that in which th[illegible] would have to take the field, and Indian troo[illegible] whose native climate was almost the same. The question of cost, or whether the whole or any part of it should be borne by India, was not really raised by the present resolution. The course followed on privious occasions varied, but the practice was that the cost should be charged upon the Indian revenues temporarily, even though it was intended that the whole should be repaid. On one occasion the whole charge was defrayed by the Imperial Government. In the Chinese expedition the ordinary charges were defryed by India, and the extraordinary expenses by the Imperial Government. In Persia, where the interests of India were held to be more directly concerned, the ordinary charges were borne by the Indian Government, and one-half the extraordinary—a burden of more than one-half of the whole expenses of the war. In Abyssinia the ordinary expenses only were borne by India, and in Malta the whole cost was taken by the Imperial exchequer.

Sir George Balfour: What about Herat?

The Marquis of Hartington: The ordinary charge was borne by India, and the extraordinary by the British Gouernment. Upon such a matter as this it was not only necessary that the opinion of the Government of India should be taken, but that it should have great weight. The Government of India had been consulted, but there had not yet been time to receive their detailed opinion. He should, however, not be dealing frankly with the House if he were not to admit that the Government of India had informed him by telegraph that they objected to India bearing the whole charge of the contingent of troops she was to despatch to Egypt.

Mr. Onslow: Will you give your telegram and their answer?

Lord Hartington said he had not got it. The Government of India had informed him that their despatch on the subject was on the way. Before the House came to a final decision it was very necessary that the views of the Indian Government, and their reasons for opposing the proposal of the Government, should be before it. He had also asked the Indian Government to provide him with an estimate of the cost of the troops which were being now despatched, but they had not yet been able to do so, and it would also be necessary to know in what way they proposed to provide the ways and means for this unexpected charge. The proposal of the Government was that India ought to pay a contribution to the expenses of this policy, and in his opinion this should be done by her paying the expenses of her own contingent. The share that would thus fall upon her would be very limited while upon this country no limit whatever was imposed short of a successful completion of the operations. The call at present made upon the resources of India was a very slight one. The expedition only amounted to 5,000 men, with a reserve of about 1,500. It was not likely that these numbers would be greatly increased, so that the portion of the charge which would fall upon India would be a very small one. They called upon India to incur this expenditure in defence of a policy, in which no doubt the honour and interests of the whole Empire were involved but in which, in their opinion, the honour and material interests of India were still more directly and closely concerned. (Cheers.)

Mr. Onslow moved, as an amendment, "That the whole charges which may be thrown upon the revennes of India by the military operations proposed to be undertaken in Egypt shall be repaid out of the revenves of this country." The hon. member declared that it was imperative on the Home Governmegt, when they foresaw that troops were to be sent from India, to have ascertained whether the Indian Government concurred in the necessary expenditure. The noble lord had made an appeal that they should not come to a final decision until a despatch had been received from the Viceroy; but in his opinion, it was rather late in the day for such an appeal. If India were to pay, he maintained that it ought long ago to have been consulted in this matter. He (Mr. Onslow) personally held strong opinions with regard to the payment by India of troops for Imperial purposes. He had no hesitation in accepting the statement of the noble lord that India was strongly interested in this war; but, if only for that reason, India ought to have been consulted. There was no analogy whatever between sending Indian troops to Egypt and the sending of them to Afghanistan, and he hoped the House would not lay down the doctrine that when this country was called upon to undertake a war it should be declared to be for the interests of India, and that that country should therefore pay. In 1878 the right hon. gentleman the member for Hackney (Mr. Fawcett) moved an amendment somewhat similar to his own in reference to the Indian troops, and it was seconded by the present Prime Minister, who said regarding Afghanistan that the Indian people had no[illegible] to do with it. He would ask the right hon. ge[illegible] man how he could go back upon his words when he said that that war had nothing to do with India? (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman then said, "Those who make war for purposes, whether they be or be not Indian purposes, are the right persons upon whom should rest the final charge."

Mr. Gladstone: That is nonsense.

Mr. Onslow said he quoted the words from Hansard. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman went on to say, "I am not surprised that there is a difference of opinion on the subject. It is a very puzzling one." It seemed to him (Mr. Onslow) to be very puzzling to the Prime Minister now. (Laughter.) In a speech delivered at Penicuick in Midlothian, the right hon. gentleman told the country that the only way to maintain a hold of the Suez Canal was by our supremacy at sea. He was then denouncing the acquisition of Cyprus, and insisting that it was no use our gaining any more islands or establishing garrisons to safeguard the Suez Canal. But that was just what the Prime Minister was doing today, for the policy of the Government was to have garrisons from Gibraltar right away to Aden. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pugh seconded the amendment.

Sir G. Campbell objected to going to war in Egypt at all, and thought that if Indian troops were to be employed it was unfair the people of that country should have to pay for them.

Sir H. Holland held that the present complications had not arisen directly or indirectly in connection with India, and that, even although the result of the hostilities might be favourable to that Empire, such a circumstance should not be considered as rendering it liable for the cost.

Mr. Blake quoted a variety of authorities to show that the Indian ryot was incapable of bearing the proposed impost. He asserted that their were at present forty millions of the peasants of India in a state of chronic starvation.

Mr. Stanhope approved of the employment of Indian troops in conjunction with those of England; and, remembering that, he certainly listened with great astonishment to the speech of the noble lord (Hartington) because every proposition there put forward was in direct contradiction to the statements made four years ago by the noble marques and his colleagues. The Prime minister, not content with denouncing the late Government in and out of the House, embodied his views in articles in the "Nineteenth century," in one of which he wrote: "It is quite impossible to work out this strauge, outlandish project of employing the Indian Army in common stock with our own, and yet to maintain a perfect distribution of charge between England and India. It will be a degradation and a swindle; a swindle perpetrated by a guardian on his ward, whose interests he is specially bound to protect." (Opposition cheers.) Yet now her Majesty's Government proposed to commit the swindle of throwing on India the whole cost of the force which she was to send to Egypt. The important question was, if India was to pay at all, in what proportion is she to pay? If the war now being waged was a bondholders' war, it would not be fair that India should be called upon to pay a single shilling; but if, as he understood the object was to establish, if possible, a good stable goverument in Egypt for the purpose of securing the safety of the Suez Canal, then he thought India, as one interested in that Canal, might fairly be called upon to contribute. He could not support the amendment for the reason that, in an unexampled crisis like the present, they ought to give Her Majesty's Government—whatever it might be—the fullest powers for which it asked; but he maintained that the question of the proportion of the expenses to be paid by India should be left open until the extent and duration of the war was decided. The proposal foreshadowed by the Government was one of the shabbiest ever put forward in that House, and he was not surprised that the Indian Government had put its foot dow[illegible] upon it. Did the resolution leave the cost whi[illegible] fall upon India an open question? He asked f[illegible] distinct declaration that the House should n[illegible] committed to any specific sum. (Hear, hea[illegible]) this country a small addition to our expen[illegible] might be of comparatively small mome[illegible] India, where increase of taxation was [illegible] he thought the first step of the Gover[illegible] were going to saddle it with a portion [illegible] ed expenditure, must be to apply th[illegible] with no unsparing hand to Indi[illegible] (Hear, hear).

Mr. Cropper said he should [illegible] ment proposal.

Lord George Hamilton thou[illegible] dust in the eyes of the Ho[illegible] would stil be in the power [illegible] impose a portion of thi[illegible] This case was precisely [illegible]

Mr. Gladstone:—He[illegible]

Lord G. Hamilton [illegible] rupts me.

Mr. Gladstone:—[illegible] interrupt you?

Lord G. Ham[illegible] (Oh.)

Mr. Gladsto[illegible]

Lord G. H[illegible] ter's applau[illegible] sympathy [illegible] Lord Bea[illegible] took pla[illegible] about [illegible] Minist[illegible] ington[illegible] tion[illegible] Gla[illegible] int[illegible] tic,[illegible] to th[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] tire del[illegible] would h[illegible] tian Moha[illegible]

Mr. Child[illegible] ed in British [illegible] those of this cou[illegible] being intereste[illegible] tain share of [illegible] share? Spe[illegible] was sendin[illegible] from 5,000 [illegible] only hav[illegible] countr[illegible] no fea[illegible] It ha[illegible] out of Indian revenue. The Government, however, had no intention of that kind; and they were prepared to insert after the words "this House consents that the revenues of India shall," the addition "subject to any future decision of Parliament" (Hear, hear.) That would leave the question precisely as it should be at this moment. It would establish, in fact, the view of the Government that at the present time they considered India should bear a share of the proposed expenditure, while it would leave it open to Parliment, after the facts were more fully before them, to come to such decision as they might think fit. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone observed that the greaeer portion of the debate seemed to have been taken up with references to his speeches, coupled with the quiet assumption that he had departed from the views he had all along held. If there was one sentiment which he more thoroughly abhorred and repudiated, it was that sentiment which would dissolve altogether whatever substance of political morality was still left in them. (Hear, hear.) He entirely adhered to what he had written and said upon this matter. (Cheers.) The hon. member for Guildford had quoted a sentence of his as it appered in "Hansard." Now, he (Mr. Gladstone) had the greatest respect for "Aasard," but it was not infallible. Unless he was very much mistaken, his contention was that the war to which he then referred was an iniquitous and guilty one, and he wished with all his heart that he could in any degree weaken or efface any word which he had spoken in description of that war. But he could not do so. He contended that the war, being what he had described it, it was a monstrous hardship to impose the charge upon the revenues of India, and that if we were disposed to make wars of that character the least we could do was to pay for them. (Hear, hear.) The whole question now was whether the present proceedings were right and justifiable, and whether India was substantially interested in them. If the proceedings were just then, as had been explained, a proposition was now made which came to this, that so far as the perspective opened out to their view, the Government now asked that a fifth of the charge be made upon India. That was their view subject to what they might hear from the Government of India. At the same time they held themselves perfectly free to alter their view should the field of time be hereafter enlarged. All that they at present desired from the House was that which would give their position the character of thorough legality. With respect to the most fanciful connection established by the noble lord the member for Middlesex between the Egyptian correspondence and the commercial treaty, he might say there was an old story about the Goodwin Sands and Tenterden steeple, between which, people said, there was a remote and circuitous connection. They said and the monks were so busy in minding the steeple that they ceased fencing the land between it and the sands. Thus the far-fetched connection between them. (Laughter.) He defied, however, the noble lord to establish even so remote a connection as this between the commercial treaty and the Egyptian correspondence. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Onslow then withdrew his amendment, on the understanding that the resolution as amended by the right hon. gentleman did not pledge the Government of India ultimately to spend one halfpenny towards the expenses of the war.

The House divided on the resolution as amended—

For the resolution	140
Against	23
Majority for the Government ...	—117

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES ON THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

THE *London Gazette Extraordinary*, published on Saturday evening, contains the following despatches which have been received at the Admiralty from Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the Mediterranean Station:—

"Helicon, at Alexandria, July 19, 1882.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, having received a declaration from Lieutenant Smith-Dorrien (copy attached) that guns were being mounted on Fort Silsili. I sent a communication (copy attached) to the Military Commandant of Alexandria to the effect that I would open fire on the forts at sunrise on the 11th unless, pr[illegible] to that hour, the batteries on the Isthmus [illegible]-Tin and on the southern shore of Alex[illegible] were temporarily surrendered to me for the purpose of dismantling thereby carrying out their Lordships' instructions which had reached me on the 10th instant.

"2. Early on the morning of the 11th the Helicon was observed making for the Invincible, at anchor in Boghaz Pass, and on board which ship my flag was flying. At 6-30 a.m. she reported by signal that Egyptian officers were on board aud wished to communicate with me. These officers, one an Aide-de-Camp of Dervish Pasha's, and two Egyptians came on board and delivered a letter from his Excellency Ragheb Pasha, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, which is also attached, that he was willing to dismount three guns. I informed them that I could not possibly entertain such a proposal, and I therefore sent a reply couched in those terms to His Excellency (copy herewith).

"3. On ascertaining that officers had landed safely. I opened fire on the forts, which was soon briskly returned from the Meks lines and Batteries within the reefs, also from Ras-el-Tin and Forts Ada and Pharos on the off-shore squadron. Having succeeded in silencing the forts at 5-30 p.m. I made a signal to cease firing.

"4. On the morning of the 12th, after two or three shots had been fired into Fort Pharos, a flag of truce was hoisted, and I then sent my Flag-Lieutenant, the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, into Alexandria to discover the reason with instructions (copy enclosed) to demand in my name the surrender of the batteries commanding the Boghaz Channel; and I attach hereto his reply, which leaves very little doubt that it was simply a ruse to obtain time. The flag was then lowered.

"5. On another shot being fired into the Meks Barracks Battery earthworks, a flag of truce again hoisted, and, on my sending in Lieutenant and Commander Morrison, of the Helicon, to the Khedive's yacht Mahroussa, he found no one on board, and reported the town had been evacuated. By the time the Helicon reached me darkness had set in.

"6. At day light the squadron was under way, and I proceeded up to the harbour, and found that the town was on fire on several places that the Harem of the Ras-el-Tin Palace was also burning, and that the forts were evacuated.

"7. As by the most reliable authority I learn[illegible] that the forces of Arabi Pasha had only moved [illegible] as far as Pompey's Pillar, where they were sai[illegible] be waiting us, I had to be cautious in our pro[illegible] ings, and as a first measure, I landed a part[illegible] the Invincible, and another from the [illegible] under Captain Fairfax, C. B., A. D. C., t[illegible] burst the guns between Gabari and T[illegible] bore on the harbour.

"8. While this was being acco[illegible] gunboats were sent to the sh[illegible] reefs to bring in the Marines[illegible] was occupied and many of the g[illegible] ships spiked. About the same [illegible] from Ahmet Tewfik Effendi [illegible] lency Dervish Pasha, who [illegible] Zohrab Bey. A. D. C. to H[illegible] had come in from Ram[illegible] from Alexandria, aski[illegible] receive the Khedive [illegible] nous regiments su[illegible] apprehension. I [illegible] and anxiety to b[illegible] about 4 p. m. I[illegible] gate of the [illegible] only to a ve[illegible] on the 11th [illegible]

"T[illegible]

Th[illegible] in [illegible]

hear that, as your object was the demolition of forts, not the destruction of men.'

"The interview then ended, Pasha ostensibly hurrying to Ramleh to consult Khedive.

"The Bittery weighed at 2 p.m. I returned to Mahroussa, compared watches with the captain (3 15 p.m.), and informed him as time was up, and no answer to your demand had arrived, you would recommence fire at 3-30 p.m.

"He asked me to wait a little longer as the answers would come directly. I told him I would wait on board the Mahroussa till 2-30 p.m., but had not the authority to change the time for recommencing the fire on forts—viz., 3-30 p.m.

"He hurried ashore to inform Admiral Kamil Pasha (Sub-Minister of Marine).

"At 2-30, seeing my boat alongside, he returned, and wished for further delay, which I declined, and returned to Bittern.

"In my opinion, their sole object was to gain time to enable soldiery and rabble to pillage and burn the town without the danger of a stray shell disturbing their operations.

"Commander Brand, of Bittern, informed me at least 500 troops in heavy marching order had evacuated Ras-el-Tin while I was on board the Mahroussa —I have, &c.,

"BEDWORTH LAMBTON, Lieutenant.

"Admiral Sir F. BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief."

Sir Beauchamp Seymour then, in a despatch, dated Helicon, at Alexandria, July 20, furnishes the subjoined diary of events which have taken place since the night of the 12th instant :—

"At daylight on the 13th I moved up with the inshore squadron into the harbour, and in order to be prepared for eventualities, I at once gave orders to spike the guns in Forts Gabari, Tsale, and in the round tower adjoining, which so completely command the harbour. This was done by parties from the Invincible and by others, under Captain Fairfax C.B., A.D.C., of the Monach. At the same time we occupied the Ras-el-Tin lines with such men as we could spare. It was reported to me that Arabi Pasha was encamped close outside the town and would be prepared to resist our taking possession of it, and this information was confirmed by the best authority. The Khedive was reported to be still at Ramleh. In the course of the forenoon an aide-de-camp of his Highness accompanied by one of Dervish Pasha's suite, came in and was received by me. I was asked if I could protect the Khedive, to which I replied that undoubtedly, I could as we were preparing to guard the Palace of Ras-el-Tin, and would take possession of the Isthmus which connects it with the mainland, as early as possible, and that my next object would be to stop the burning which was going on in the town of Alexandria. I sent the gunboats to the offshore squadron, and brought in the whole of the marines and some Gatling guns from them. During the day we took possession of the Arsenal. At 4 p.m. I received his Highness the Khedive at the Palace of Ras-el-Tin. He came in accompanied by a cavalry escort which had remained faithful to him, and he told me that he had 50 infantry as a personal guard. The suite which came in from Ramleh with him was very large. Our men were employed in getting steamers ready for his Highness's reception should he be compelled to leave the city. In the evening we landed all the marines from the off-shore squadron, and got a small patrol into the streets, but they were of little service. At night the harem of the Ras-el-Tin Palace burst out in flames. Had to land working parties to blow it down with gun cotton.

"14th. Employed during the whole of the day landing as many men as we could spare from the squadron, and by evening we had occupied the most important positions. Appointed Captain John A. Fisher to take charge of Naval Brigade. Rear-Admiral Hoskins left in the Penelope for Port Said.

"15th. Appointed Captain Charles F. Hotham as chief of the staff.

"16th. The Helicon left to intercept the Channel Squadron and order them to Alexandria. Had an interview with his Highness the Khedive, who apprehended great danger of inundation of Alexandria by the dykes at Aboukir being cut. I at once ordered Vice-Admiral Dowell, C.B., to proceed with Minotaur, Sultan, Temeraire, and Beacon to Aboukir to frustrate any operations by Arabi in that quarter. Before the vessels sailed I was under the necessity of removing 300 men, which they could ill spare, from them to strengthen the shore force.

"17th. The Helicon returned, followed by the Salamis, Northumberland, Agincourt, and transport Nerissa. The Tamar arrived with marines from Cyprus. Consulted Major-General Sir A. Abson K.C.B., and his Highness the Khedive, and arranged that our land force should [redacted] on the entrance of the Corvette Pass, thus enfilading the Lighthouse Batteries; the other by the Invincible, Monarch, and Penelope from inside the reefs, aided by the fire of the Inflexible's foremost turret, and the Temeraire, which took up a position close to the fairway buoy of the Boghaz or principal pass leading into Alexandria Harbour. The Helicon and Condor were detailed for duty as repeating ships, and the Beacon, Bittern, Cygnet, and Decoy were employed as directed by signal during the day.

"At 7 a.m., on the 11th, I signalled from the Invincible to the Alexandra to fire a shell into the recently armed earthworks, termed the Hospital Battery, and followed this by a general signal to the fleet, 'Attack the enemy's batteries,' when immediate action ensued between all the ships in the positions assigned to them and the whole of the forts commanding the entrance to the harbour of Alexandria. A steady fire was maintained on all sides until 10-30 a.m., when the Sultan, Superb, and Alexandra, when had been hitherto under weigh, anchored of the Light-house Fort, and by their well directed fire, assisted by that of the Inflexible, which weighed and joined them at 12 30 p.m., succeeded in silencing most of the guns in the forts on Ras-el-Tin; still some heavy guns in Fort Ada kept up a desultory fire. About 1 30 p.m., a shell from the Superb, whose practice in the afternoon was very good, blew up the magazine, and caused the immediate retreat of the remaining garrison. These ships then directed their attention to Fort Pharos, which was silenced with the assistance of the Temeraire, who joined them at 2-30, when a shot from the Inflexible dismounted one of the heavy guns. The Hospital Battery was well fought throughout, and although silenced for a time by a shell from the Inflexible, it was not until 5 p.m. that the the artillerymen were compelled to retire from their guns by the fire of the Inflexible and offshore squadron. The Invincible with my flag, supported by the Penelope, both ships being at anchor, the latter on one occasion shifting berth, and assisted by the Monarch, under weigh inside the reefs, as well as by the Inflexible and Temaraire in the Bhoghaz and Corvette Channels, succeeded after an engagement of some hours, in

cing and partially destroying the batteries and
of Meks. Fort Marsa-el-Kanat was destroyed
explosion of the Magazine after half-an-
tion with the Monarch. About 2 p.m., see-
e gunners of the western lower battery of
bandoned their guns, and that the sup-
bably retired to the citadel, I called in
and gun boats, and, under cover of
party 12 volunteers under the com-
R. Bradford, of the Invincible
tenant Richard Poore, of that
on. Hedworth Lambton (my
Tulloch, Welsh Regiment
Mr. Hardy, midshipman,
got on shore through the
ges of gun cotton, two
ns, and spiked six
nd water battery
ualty beyond loss
dingy) on the
operation very
this, after
ander Lord
ationed as
hich two
playing
up to
his
hen
rn,

[redacted]

Fisher, of the Inflexible (who were employed outside the reefs in support of the inshore division afterwards in aid of the northern attack); Captains Henry Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C., of the Monarch; St. George C. D'Arcy Irvine, of the Penelope; and Robert H. More Molyneux, of the Invincible, for the way in which they performed their several duties.

"Commanders George W. Hane, the senior of his rank engaged, of the Beacon; Lord Charles Beresford, of the Condor; Thomas S. Brand of the Bittern; Lieutenant Hugh C. D. Ryder commanding the Cygnet, an officer of over 15 years' standing and Lieutenant Arthur H. Boldeo, commanding the Decoy, are all officers well deserving of advancement the duties which have fallen on them before and since the action have been unusually severe, as all the communication between the ships outside and inside the reefs has been carried on by them frequntly in very bad weather, and at night, when the state of the bar has required most careful handling of their ships and an accurate knowledge of pilotage. I would also mention the name of Lieutenant William L. Morrison, of the Helicon, who while repeating signals from me, was more than once under fire of the northern batteries in a ship not constructed for warlike purposes. To the officers and men of the fleet generally I am much indebted for the speedy and successful issue of the engagement.

"Captain Hotham, of the Alexandria, has specially brought to my notice a deed of valour performed by Mr. Israel Harding, the gunner of that ship, who probably saved many lives by lifting and placing in a tub of water a 10-inch shell with burning fuze, which had passed through the ship's side and lodged on the main deck. He has also drawn my attention to the praiseworthy behaviour of Commander Allan Thomas, of the Alexandria throughout the day. I trust that this officer and Staff-Commander Hosken, of my proper flag ship, who is most favourably reported on by Captain W. Hunt-Grubbe, will not suffer by my enforced absence from her. The whole of the captains speak in the highest terms of the conduct of their officers and crew.

"It is quite impossible for me to account for the very small loss sustained by Her Majesty's ships on this occasion, considering the amount of shell and shot which struck them, and the inquires inflicted on the hulls of the Sultan. Superb, and Alexandra, and in a lesser degree on those of the Invincible, Penelope, and Inflexible, but I may here express my deep regret that Lieutenant Francis Jackson and Mr. William Shamon, carpenter, of the Inflexible, should have fallen. The wounded, when last heard of were doing well, were sent to Malta in the Humber.

"I enclose a nominal list of the volunteers who formed the landing party to spike the guns in Meks batteries together with the boat's crew.—I have, &c.

"F. BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR, Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

"To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

"Nominal list of officers and men who landed from the Invincible on the 11th of July, 1882, and spiked the guns at Meks Fort and destroyed three with gun-cotton:—Barton R. Bradford, Gunnery Lieutenant; Richard Poore, Lieutenant; the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, Llag Lieutenant; Major Tulloch, Royal Welsh Regiment; James Cross, chief gunner's mate George Jennings, gunner's mate; James Williams, loading seaman; Thomas Gleeson, able seamen; Thomas Hawkins, able seaman; William Fox, able seaman; William Edward, able seaman; Henry Reardon, able seaman; John Stanley, able seaman; George Robinson, able seaman; William R. Scorer, able seaman; F. J. Harwood, able seaman.

"The officer and men named below manned the steam pinnace, and remained in the boat:—Mr. Edward E. Hardly, midshipmon; Robert Hewitt, coxswain of pinnace; Francis Odlum, able seaman; John W. Towlson, ordinary seaman; John E. Davis, ordinary seaman; George Gurney, ordinary seaman; John C. Western, engine-room artificer; G. T. Barton, stoker."

EGYPT AND INDIA.

THE diplomatic news of the day is important enough, but not less important is the great question of principle which led to so animated a discursion in the House of Commons on Monday as to the justice of charging some portion of the expenses of the Indian contingent upon India. That animation unless we are mistaken, will extend to the political part of the constituencies when the time comes and we shall be very much surprised if it does not prove that the Government have misunderstood the [redacted] endangered, for disturbances in India itself; and one of the causes of the war was the refusal by the Ameer to receive a mission from the Indian Government." The war was not only approved, but it was actually conceived and begun, by the Government of India have had no more to do with the war than the Grand Lama or the Pope of Rome. India has no representatives, and the Government of India may pass for the nearest approach to guardianship of the interest of the population that circumstances allow. Dose the Government of India believe that Indian interests are so closely concerned in the Egyptian war that they ought to pay? On the contrary, they have sent Lord Hartington a telegraphic despatch stating that they object to India bearing the charge of her charge of the contingent. It is difficult to agree with Lord Hartington that we ought to suspend our judgment until we hear the grounds on which this discent is defended, and until we know "what the amount of the charge will be." The amount of the charge has nothing to do with the most important aspect of the question—namely, the principle of making India liable for a penny towards a war which cannot be seriously defended on Indian grounds, and was not so defended by the Government and its friends during the debate. The reasons alleged for the war were such as these—that we had begun to exercise influence in Egypt forty years ago, and therefore could not shuffle off the coil in a single day; that an immense amount of British capital is engaged in legitimate commercial enterprises in Egypt; that Great Britain has a great preponderance in the trade with Egypt; that the interference of England has promoted and will promote the happiness and prosperity of the Egyptians; that it is our duty to civilization to protect the greatest commercial highway in the world; that if we allow the military chiefs to get the upper hand, there will be an end to all hopes of improvement in Roumelia, Albania, Armenia. Lord Hartington, no doubt, attempted on Monday to bring the war rather closer to India; but one wonders how he could have brought his strong and vigorous intelligence down to such arguments as the following:—"It is of great importance that we should be able to proclaim to the world that we can trust our Indian troops, whether they are composed of Mahommedans or of adherents of any other religion." Perhaps it is important to us, but how is it so important to the people of India that they ought to be made to pay for the proclamation? Then again, says Lord Hartington, it is important that we "should be able to proclaim to the world that our military forces in India are not solely a garrison, but that they form part of the forces of the Crown." Very likely, but how does it interest India that all the world should know this? "Then the Government of India is also directly as well as indirectly concerned in what has occurred in Egypt, because the reliefs of the British portion of our troops in India is carried on through the Suez Canal." But then did not Mr. Gladstone say long ago that he should not be surprised if the military authorities were already prepared with plans for maintaining our communications with India by the Cape? Are we at war in order that the reliefs of the British troops in India should be carried through the Canal? No Minister has ever said that. With one more of Lord Hartington's arguments we will conclude what we must take leave to call this list of futilities. "The Government of India are interested in this policy because, ruling as they do over many millions of Mahommedan subjects, as it of the highest importance that in a country in which Mahommedans take a deep interest, and in which we have for some time past exercised a great influence, that influence should not be summarily destroyed by the pretensions of a military adventurer," etcetera. That is to say, because there are 0,000,000 Mahommedans in India, therefore they,
d about four times, as many natives who are not
hommedans at all, should pay to maintain our
ence in some other Mahommedan country. It
absurdities of this kind that will reconcile the
irit, the generosity, and the conscience of
to so mean and unjust a course as is now
ted.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GLAND AND EGYPT.

rivate letter which appears in
n American who holds a high
pt :—
lexandria the 28th June, and
July. I have heard to day
as burnt and everything
by looting. I have no
is at least $10,000, or
now, many things—
oney can replace—
n of Our Lord, of
o make against
United States
heir citizens.
an concert.
l mistake
out of his
less dis-
and for
eager
bi. I
lked
es fire
es, he
t could
left the
el mistake is
ccupation of
mean, and
sting evils.
nent, en-
obedient
oing to
be a

[redacted]

fatal error. What means this talk about Alexandria and the Canal being England's sole concern, but everything else belonging to the Powers? There is only one straight path which you cannot see for the jack-o-lantern of a French alliance and the European concert. But remember, at least, one thing. In spite of all your blunders in gaining power, you are the only people in Europe who know how to use it well."

FRANCE AND THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

DEFEAT AND RESIGNATION OF THE REYCINET MINISTRY.

THE *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphed on July 30 :—The Naval Credit debate, on which the fate of the Cabinet was known to hang, drew a throng of spectators to the Chamber yesterday. The Diplomatic Gallery was filled, the Senators, spread beyond the gallery allotted to them, and politicians or sensation-lovers squeezed themselves into every available space. The general uncertainty as to the issue of the discussion gave more than usual animation to the scene. The opening, however, was far from interesting. The two Deputies first on the list declined to speak until the Government had given explanations, while M. de Freycinet naturally declined to make the first move by defending a proposal which nobody had attacked. At length M. Achard filled up the gap, and, amid a buzz of conversation, supported the credits on condition of their being strictly limited to the protection of the Suez Canal. The rejection of them, he urged, would not remove any latent hostility to which France might be exposed, while it would possibly entail a rupture with England; whereas the protection of the Canal could not give umbrage in any quarter. Another pause followed. At length M. de Freycinet ascended the tribune and said :—

"The real bearing of the credits has been strangely misrepresented, and all who, like us, advocate a peace policy, may vote for them without hesitation. Let me, first of all, distinguish between French intervention in Egypt and the contingent protection of the Suez Canal. Intervention is a military and political operation requiring considerable means of action, or it must be exercised over an extended area and is concerned with settling a multitude of delicate matters. Intervention involves a solution of questions of internal administration, of finance, and of relations with Turkey—that is to say, with the rest of the world. These questions may give rise, if not to conflicts, at least to disagreements with several of the Great Powers, and for this reason I cannot, in the general situation of Europe, propose a military intervention in Egypt. If, indeed, the Conference had commissionedous, we might have considered the propriety of accepting the commission, for it would of itself have guaranteed us against any surprise but, failing a commission, prudence and a feeling of responsibility preclude us from proposing intervention in Egypt, for however laudable an object. I am aware that those who charge the Government with timidity point to England, and show us that great and proud nation undertaking alone the task which we refuse to share; but England's situation differs in many respects from our own. As a Continental Power, we have burdens and precautions of a special kind. England, through the active part she has lately taken, cannot now limit her initiative, but is hurried on by events. Prudence counseis us not to follow her. The protection of the Canal, however, has quite a differeat character, raising no political question and involving no risk of conflict, seeing that all Europe has the same interest in the Canal. There might be such a danger if the Canal were in the heart of Egypt, but it only passes through deserts, marshes, and lakes, where we shall not encounter the Egyptian forces, but merely a few comadic tribes incapable of carrying on war. A corps of 1,500 or 2,000 men, as the French and English Admiralties have ascertained, will be sufficient to guard against any attacks from such quarters. The occupation contemplated by the Bill is confined to two points, and the Minister of Marine has estimated that 4,000 men at most will insure against all attack. The first advantage of this limited occupation is that it responds to the wish expressed by England. Many speakers, both here and in the Senate, have dwelt on the advantages, not of the alliance—for it is not a question of alliance—but of the understanding with England, and they have pressed the Government to [redacted] to make ourselves respected. (Murmurs and a voice—'There is the squadron.') I am speaking of a landing, and I say that if our merchant vessels were attacked we should not have a right of landing men, for the very object of the credits is to effect, if necessary, certain landings in the vicinity of the Canal. We do not bind ourselves to operations at any fixed time. We simply ask for powers, because you are on the eve of separating, and if an exigency arose we could not for three months convene you. We shall make use of the powers in the event only of the Canal traffic being materially imperilled. That is an express reservation which we have made with England, another reservation being that we should refuse in any event to co-operate with England in intervention. All the Powers, without exception, have admitted the distinction between the protection of the Canal and intervention; and while a few days ago they seemed little desirous of considering the former, they now appear to be reverting to the suggestion made by us at the outset, that the Conference should settle measures for the collective protection of the Canal. Departing from their friendly neutrality, they seem to be reverting to the idea of collective protection, and the Conference will shortly in all probability recommence the examination of this question. Such a collective protection would be quite according to our views, and only in the event of its not taking place should we join England in occupying certain points of the Canal. England also is quite willing to have collective protection, for only in default of it did she propose to us dual protection. You may rest assured that we shall not allow ourselves to be drawn beyond the limits we have assigned ourselves. We have never done anything without the sanction of Parliament, and if fresh operations became hereafter necessary nothing would be done without your consent. This credit is, therefore, a direct appeal to your confidence, and it is for you to consider whether you confide in our wisdom and prudence—that prudence of which I have given so many proofs that I have been loaded with reproaches and even with insults. The entire Cabinet shares these views. Not one of its members would allow himself to be drawn beyond the limits I have marked out, and you may rest assured that nothing will occur to make you regret the confidence you will have given us."

This speech was coldly received and was followed by one from M. Laisant, who dwelt on the impossibility of looking even a fortnight ahead, suggested the possibility of the French outposts being attacked by Turkish or Egyptian forces, and argued that, as in the case of Tunis, if France put but a finger into the machinery her whole body would be drawn in. Such a risk, he insisted, could not be run at a time when a quarter of the army was in Africa, thus reducing internal defence when military re-organization was in contemplation. Her defensive interests imposed on France prudence for the purpose of seccring a complete defensive organization without any idea of conques tor annexation. The next speaker was M. Langlois, who maintained that if a single Frenchman were landed in Egypt, France would be drawn she knew not whither.

M. de Marcère next asked for information as to the engagements with England, and twitted the Government with the despathch of the fleet to Alexandria and the negotiations with the European concert without consulting the Chamber. Thereupon M. de Freycinet said :—

"The various Cabinets having intimated that they could not give any commission for the protection of the Canal and that each Power must remain judge of the measures it might think proper to take the English and French Ambassadors, on the 24th inst., laid this fresh declaration before the Conference :—'La France et l'Angleterre, constant que leurs propositions n'ont pas rencontré d'objections, sont convendes que dans l'état actuel elles sont prêtes, si cela est nécessaire, à s'employer pour protéger le Canal, seules ou avec l'adjonction de toute autre Puissance.' France and England have not signed any convention. There have simply been conversations between the Ministers of the two Powers and the Ambassadors. The only alteration which I proposed and obtained was that instead of saying 'Les deux Puissances protégeront.' The declaration should say 's'emploieront à protéger,' for I should not undertake the full responsibility of effective protection. It has been settled that the protection should be confined to the occupation of certain points—one or two for us. I have stipulated that 2,000 men at each point should suffice, and that the occupation should not take place as long as the safety of the Canal was not really jeopardized, or as long as the water conduits were not interrupted. As to the postponement which I solicited on Thursday, I was anxious for fuller explanations of Turkey's offer to intervene, for Turkish diplomacy has reservations which it is impossible together immediately. I yesterday received the information that Turkey is resolved on intervening, but requires certain modifications which the Conference is not inclined to concede. I was also anxious on Thursday to concert with England and to ascertain whether her resolutions had been modified by Turkey's decision. The English Government having informed me that its resolutions were unchanged, our project is in the same position as on Thursday, save that our intervention may be delayed or diminished, for, if the Conference should determine on the collective protection of the Canal, the share which we shall have to take would be less considerable."

M. Madier de Montjau taxed the Government with indecision and short-sightedness, declared that France would never shrink from a war in a just cause or for national honour, and remarked that it was sometimes more dangerous for a nation to avow its weakness than to boast that not a gaiter-button was lacking. France must not be persuaded that she no longer existed, and, though, the Republicans did not wish for war, they would not hesitate if its necessity were enforced on them.

M. Clemenceau urged that the hybrid policy of the Government combined the disadvantages of peace and war. Seeing that other Powers reserved their freedom of action, France, as a Continental Power, should reserve hers; and this was a policy, not of fear, but of prudence. No Frenchman would hesitate whenever peace was incompatible with dignity. He urged that, England and France being both specially interested in the Canal, French soldiers posted there would really be mounting guard for England, while English soldiers would really be fighting to France. This would inevitably end in France being drawn into further action, and the stoppage of fresh water might force her to go to Zagazig, half-way to Cairo, in order to obtain a supply. France, it was argued, should be at Suez, so as to have a voice in the final settlement; but that was just the hour to be dreaded, for when national susceptibilities were excited, and when Italian, German, English, and French pickets were in contiguity there would be obvious danger. M. Clemenceau concluded by saying :—

"Though not a soldier, I believe great progress has been made in our military organization and that we have an army on which we could count in the hour of danger; but our duty is not rashly to embark it in a venture which might lead us to disasters, and perhaps, to the dismemberment of the country. You read the newspapers and despacthes, and you must see that with several Powers there is a great apathy and lastitude, while with others there is great ingratitude for past services, with other covetousness, and somewhere, perhaps —I know not where—ill designs. Europe is covered with soldiers. Everybody is on the expectant. The Powers are reserving their freedom of action; let us reserve the freedom of action of France."

M. Clemenceau's peroration was warmly applauded M. Langlois, with a view to discriminating between non-interventionists and extreme interventionists, proposed the increase of the Credit from nine to 40 millions, but M. Gambetta and others foiled this move by demanding the previous question. The Credit was then put first to a show of hands, but eventually to a formal vote, ween it was rejected by 450 to 75. The minority consisted exclusively of Republicans, nine of them being Ministers or Under-Secretaries. Twenty-seven Republicans and four Reactionaries were neutral. The great bulk of both voted against the Government.

Absolute abstention, the so-called "exclusive development of internal institutions," the neglect of everything tending to external expansion or active foreign policy—such is henceforth the doctrine of France, and any new Cabinet must conform to it. There is nothing to show that France is not delighted with this programme. She is released from foreign politics, and this is in such harmony with her existing tendencies that she will doubtless be delighted with yesterday's vote. I say her existing tendencies, because I am convinced this will not last for ever, nor perhaps even very long. Whenever she feels her dignity impaired, sees that she is counted abroad as a nullity, that her Ambassadors are effaced, her flag devoid of prestige, her citizens inferior to others, whenever any tangible humiliation makes her blush, she will scornfully brush aside the "épiciers" who shut her out from the world, will brush aside the cardboard soldiers and gingerbread politicians who govern her, and if she does not then summon M. Gambetta to office it will be because she will not think him sufficiently authoritative or warlike. Meanwhile, yesterday's vote stands, and France should logically recall M. de Noailles, whose presence at the Conference is henceforth needless, M. Tissot, who ought to feel very much embarrassed before the rudely disappointed English Cabinet, and the fleet stationed at the Canal, now an obstacle and embarrassment.

On the other hand, both for France and for England, the situation becomes clear. France is released from the Egyptian question and England is released in Egypt from the French question. France has no longer to give her opinion on the Anglo-Egyptian question. She has given up the right and this is certainly one obstacle less in England's way. As to Turkey's intervention, people are becoming more and more sceptical. Her real motive is thought to have been to force England to come to an understanding with her on seeing herself on the point of exclusion from Egypt. Everybody here is now convinced that if England chooses to exercise a protectorate she will encounter no impediment or effective protest. Here is the substance of what I hear from the most competent men on this point :—

"As long as a nation only expends her money she may be called on or forced to work for others, but whenever, with the tacit or express consent of other nations, she has shed a drop of her blood, she is bound to work solely for herself. A man's blood is a sacred patrimony which can be rightfully expended only for the exclusive good of his fellow-countrymen. Now it is with her blood that by Europe's tacit consent England has just purchased the right of an exclusive protectorate over Egypt."

On August 2, the same correspondent wrote :—The Ministerial crisis continues to be regarded with general apathy, nobody excepting the new Cabinet to be more than a makeshift to tide over the recess.

[redacted]

vy sent for the Presidents of the
erbyer and M. Brisson. He also
net, M. Léon Say, and Jules Ferry,
believed to be resolved on not re-
his morning M. Grévy convened
rs of the late Cabinet, with the
ing personally committed on the
n, they might retain their posts
new men. All the seven attend-
bert, who is unwell, and unwill-
to keep in office. M. Goblet, it is
t on retiring.
Grevy sent for M. Duclerc, a
8 was for a short time Minister of
e name has repeatedly been men-
ast few days. It is not expected,
abinet will be ready in time for
Chamber to-morrow.
the *Times'* correspondent tele-
mber adjourned to-day till Sa-
that meanwhile the President
I have been able to form a Cabi-
nothing to show that this second
re successful than the first, for
at the difficulties in the way wih
Nothwithstanding Germany's
M. de Freycinet's return to
ome an impossibility, nor can
M. Jules Ferry figure in the list.
are divided—that is to say, a

long as the conflict between M. Gambetta and M. Clemenceau lasts—any Cabinet will depend on a coalition majority, the Right having the casting vote, Ministerial stability being out of the question. Hence M. Grévy's idea of forming a recess Cabinet, which will know all along that it will fall as soon as the Chamber reassembles, and whose mission, meanwhile, will be to make foreigner believe that France is not without a Government. Even for such a Cabinet, however, no godfather can be found. Yesterday M. Duclerc was talked of; to-day M. Leblond. All the nonentities who might with a little good nature figure at the head of a Ministry are thus trotted out. There will be the Ducierc Cabinet, or the Leblond Cabinet, or the Lebran Cabinet, but the public will take no interest in it, and it will make no impression on the march of affairs. The only advantage will be that the Deputies can take their holidays and escape the ridicule they are encountering. Even if a Cabinet could be formed with fragments of the old one and some nonentities added, the difficulty would revive at the reassembling of Parliament and the Cabinet would speedily fall to pieces.

CETEWAYO IN ENGLAND.

THE Union Company's steamer Arab arrived at Plymouth on Aug. 3 with Cetewayo and party on board. The king is accompanied by Ungeongewano, his cousin and Prime Minister, two councillors and warrior chiefs, Ungobogano, who led in the attack on Rorke's Drift, and Unkosanna, who led a regiment at Isandula. The ex-King has also brought a native interpreter, a Natal Zulu, a Zulu doctor, and two Zulu servants. There are no women in the suite. Mr. R. E. Dunn is the English interpreter, and Mr. H. C. Shepstone, the eldest son of Sir T. Shepstone, accompanies as the representative in charge on behalf of the Colonial Government. The Zulus had a very pleasant passage, and proved good ocean travellers. Cetewayo suffered from sea-sickness slightly during the first day; after that he enjoyed excellent health. He expressed a great desire to see the Queen and Prince of Wales directly he landed, and appeared to have great confidence in his being restored to his kingdom. His appearance is thus described:—"Cetewayo, a well-built man, dressed in a long blue cloth coat, trimmed with sealskin, and wearing a seafaring cap, was the first to present himself on deck, and as he stepped on to the deck a lady advanced to greet him and shook him warmly by the hand. Captain Wait led the way to one of the seats aft, and those persons who were nearest to Cetewayo shook him by the hand. When seated with his chiefs on either side of him, the introduction of strangers was followed by farewell to some of the passengers who had been his companions on the voyage. A clergyman holding out his hand said very heartily, 'Good-bye, King.' 'Good-bye,' responded Cetewayo, in excellent English, then turning to one of his companions, he said in his own language, 'He is going home, now he has come to his own people, and is going to leave us.' Others of the passengers then wished him good-bye as they turned to leave the ship and he shook hands with each with marked cordiality. Miss Luxmore told Mr. Dunn that she wished to present the King with a slight token, and handed him a beautiful gold locket attached to a string of blue velvet. As the gift was passed to the King, Miss Luxmore said, 'Tell him that it is the gift of an English lady to a brave man.' Cetewayo smiled pleasantly, but made no reply. While sitting under the awning he complained of the heat. 'What does he think of Plymouth?' asked a bystander. 'He says,' answered the interpreter, 'that it is a pretty place, a nice place; but he is anxious to get to the big town.' Three cheers were then given for Cetewayo, and he acknowledged the compliment by raising his cap."

The Arab soon afterwards left for Southampton, were Cetewayo and his party landed, and proceeded by train to London. A commodious house had been engaged for the reception of the King and his party and South Kensington, overlooking Holland-park. On their arrival, Cetewayo and his chiefs partook of a substantial repast, consisting of sirloin of beef and rump steaks. Cetewayo received no visitors, but retired to rest shortly before midnight. On the party reaching their bedrooms, however, it was found that the apartments, which had been arranged according to English notions of comfort, were unsuited to Zulu requirements, and a rearrangement reducing the sleeping accommodation to the level of the floor, had to be made before their idea of comfort was realised. The *Globe*, of August 4, says:—Cetewayo rose at 6 o'clock this merning, and looked about the house till half-past nine, when he sat down to breakfast. He is exceedingly surprised at everything he sees, and desires it to be made known that he is extremely grateful for the cheers given him by the English people. He does not intend to do any sightseeing or visiting to-day, being somewhat tired with the excitement of his journey, and the wonderful sights he has already witnessed. He therefore intends to take a day of rest, only taking a short drive.

It was expected that Cetewayo would probably visit the House of Commons on Aug. 7; and the *Daily News* understood that arrangements have been made for an early interview between the Queen and Cetewayo at Osborne House.

ALPINE ACCIDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times* from Geneva, July 30 :—According to a communication addressed from Chamounix to the *Journal de Geneva*, Mr. F. M. Balfour, accompanied by a guide from the Valley of Gaas, left Courmayeur on July 18, with the intention of making the ascent of the Aiguille Blanche, a virgin peak of Mont Blanc, from Penteret, and returning afterwards to Courmayer. When, however, several days elapsed, and they did not reappear, fears were entertained as to their safety, and a telegram was despatched to Chamounix, asking if they had been seen on that side of the mountain. The answer being in the negative, a party was forthwith organized at Courmayeur to go in search of them. After a long and perilous journey the bodies of Mr. Balfour and his guide were found side by side, the rope by which they had been attached to each other being still intact, but the place where they lay was so difficult of access, and their removal would have been attended with such difficulty and danger, that no attempt was made to take them away, and they still remain where they fell, on the Fresnay glacier at the foot of the Penteret, from which it was evident they had been precipitated.

It is said that Mr. Balfour was so much impressed with the perilous nature of the undertaking he was about to attempt that before leaving Courmayeur, he made his will and insured an ample provision for the family of the guide who risked and lost his life in his service.

The bodies of the two students of the University here who perished last October in an attempt to cross by the Rufenen Pass from Tessin into the Valais have just been found. They were about a kilometre from the Passs, and it is supposed, from the position in which they lay, that they lost their way and died, probably in snowstorm, of cold and exposure. The light clothing they wore lends additional probability to this theory.

ANGLOPHOBIA IN ITALY.

THE *Times'* Correspondent at Rome wrote on July 18 :—The animus displayed against England by the whole of the Italian Press, inspired and uninspired, the invidious character of the remarks made, the vituperative language employed, is something beyond description. England is guilty of vandalism, brigandage, and cowardice. If England had been Italy's bitterest foe, instead of her constant, unfailing friend from the day when Queen Anne, despite the Powers, raised the House of Savoy from ducal to regal rank, until the present time she should not vilify England worse. Little do Italians care to remember now that their dream of an united Italy with Rome as its capital under the constitutional sovereignty of a King of the House of Savoy would never have been realized had England approved, instead of stepping in to oppose, Napoleon III.'s scheme of Italian federation with the Roman Pontiff at its head. England declined to admit Italy on a footing of parity into the Egyptian Control, and that was sufficient. In September last, while English bankers were busy strengthening Italy's credit by finding for her on a very problematical chance of profit those millions she needed, and which had been denied her elsewhere, her Government was plotting in Europe to frustrate England's intention of preventing the spread of disorder in Egypt; and in Egypt was caressing, to say no more, the military adventurer England desired to see removed. The chance had come for striking a blow at that Control she had not been permitted to enter—Italy thought she saw her way for substituting an European for the dual Control, and in that she would play her part. The Suez Canal, also, might be tied up in an European concert, who would forbid or permit England as they pleased. England's energetic action to prevent the dilatory action of a Conference Italy had no desire to accelerate from giving Arabi Pasha the time to fortify himself against all extremities has frustrated her plans. Her allies are evidently not as stanch to her as England without any treaty has been to the House of Savoy for 170 years, and her rage knows no bounds. If it found expression in strong language only there might be some excuse. The disappointment might justify that, but it descends so low as to take the form of the grossest calumniation. To serve this end facts are wilfully distorted, misrepresented, misinterpreted. Every rumour, however improbable, or however visibly fictitious, which is calculated to discredit England, is caught up with avidity, hailed as truth, and commented upon with satisfaction. Whatever may be creditable to England is absolutely suppressed. When at the moment of the bombardment the means of telegraphic communication passed into English hands, the Italian public were told that no further reliance could be placed on the truth of the news from Alexandria—a thing easily credited in a country where a rigid censorship of telegraphic communication exists—where the telegraphic agency transmits for publi

[redacted]

may please the political
from publication here w
them, and where fore
temper their commun
be distasteful to
strongly I am but i
felt by the enti
highest to its lo
should be so eg
her views, an
hesitation
love for It
If Italy thinks
England let her s
wardly, but not by d
unworthy of a great pe
unworthy of the systems
I have just seen an Italian
graph from a letter written to
contemporaries, the *Journal des D*
which says the Italians are too cu
offence to England by protesting
bombardment, hence their ill-temper
only in the provincial papers which have
ceived the *mot d'ordre* of the Government

approve the conduct of Admiral Seymour. If any such *mot d'ordre* has been sent to the Roman papers they have not obeyed it. The first it should have reached would necessarily have been the *Diritto*, which is the officious organ of Signor Mancini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, but that paper pours forth its daily stream of abuse against England, of indignant horror at the bombardment, and of misrepresentations and exaggerations as to what our fleet has done at Alexandria. The Bersagliere, which is Signor Nicotera's property, and the Riforma especially, which belongs in like manner to Signor Crispi, follow a line which is even an exaggeration of that taken by the *Diritto*. The animosity displayed in the same style by the *Opinione*, the organ of the party to which such men as Signors Minghetti, Visconti Venosta, Bonghi, and Dr. Pantaleone belong is unceasing, and I will give you an example of what its "good faith" is like. On the 15th inst. we received *The Times* of the 13th, containing that leader in which you set forth the exact view Italy has without ceasing insisted upon—namely, that an intervention of European Powers should be plural rather than dual, or even single, and frankly stated "England is as ready as heretofore to accept the assistance of any Power in the accomplishment of the common task, and would especially welcome the co-operation of Italy." On the 16th the *Opinione*, with the text of your remarks before it, publishes a leader in reply, which begins :—"The States of Europe must give up their habit of considering that Italy is a thing to be used for their convenience at the last moment." (The Italian text reads, "di considerare l'Italia come il loro *comodino*," for which last word I refer your readers to their dictionaries.) "Inasmuch as *The Times* now perceives that the French alliance is giving way and inasmuch as England has need of the help of a Continental Power, she would now make up her mind even to the great condescension that Italy should be substituted for France in the occupation of Egypt. This appears to us to be the meaning of *The Times* article translated into the vulgar tongue." And this article ends :—"And now they would invite Italy to co-operate with England in pacifying Egypt. She ought to have been consulted in time and for the good of all. Italy is not a free lance to be hired at the last moment." This leader is entitled in large letters—"The Vain Desires of *The Times* regarding Italy." It is scarcely necessary for me to add that the *Opinione* did not place the text of your remarks before its readers.

The *Popolo Romano*, which is the officious organ, and is generally understood to be the distinct mouthpiece of the Prime Minister, Signor Depretis, the cynical *Fanfulla*, the good tempered *Fracassa*, all join to swell the chorus. These papers are creating among the Italian people a feeling of hatred against England, the possible consequences of which merit serious consideration from several points of view, and one I may mention. The articles appearing day by day are re-echoed in every provincial and in all the village papers. They are read with avidity by the Italian soldiers; their effect I need not describe. But the question suggests itself—Would good or evil be likely to follow if troops, imbued with such feelings as those the Italian Press have aroused, were called upon to act side by side with English soldiers, and possibly under an English Commander-in-Chief?

BRITISH INTERESTS IN EGYPT.

The interest of the United Kingdom in Egypt is threefold. We are concerned with Egypt first as a country forming part of a convenient route to the East, and as a country having articles to sell which are useful to us. In both of these aspects the other countries of Europe have also an interest in it, though in a less degree than ourselves. There is a third point affecting us alone, which need not be dwelt on here, and that is the fact that Egypt lies between us and our great Eastern dependency, and being part of our line of communication with it cannot be suffered to get into a state of anarchy. For us the Eastern question is the Suez Canal, and all that it implies, which is a good real more than some people appear to imagine. It must not, moreover, be forgotten that, besides our political interest in the Canal, and in addition to our indirect interest in it, which is not small, seeing that over three-quarters of the tonnage passing through it yearly is British, we have a direct interest in it to the extent of nearly £4,000,000 sterling, represented by shares bought by the British Government in 1876. The bulk of the capital of the Canal is French, and constitutes a considerable part of the direct interest of France in Egypt. By "direct interest" we mean capital actually invested in the country, whether in the State Debt or in commercial or industrial enterprises. We shall be well within the mark, we believe, in assuming that two-thirds of the Unified Debt is held here. There is, indeed, good reason to think that, at the present moment, the amount so held is even greater, the French having sold large quantities of the Unified stock at the time of the Paris crisis in January last. Putting the British holding of the Unified Debt at £40,000,000, and adding thereto £20,000,000 of the Preference Debt, and say, £12,000,000 of the State Domain and Daira loans united, we get a total of £72,000,000 of capital invested in what is practically a mortgage on Egypt. It is not possible to form any accurate idea as to the magnitude of the British capital invested in private enterprises in Egypt, but there are a few public companies which may be mentioned whose united capitals form a respectable sum for a country like Egypt :—

	Capital.
Bank of Egypt	£250,000
Anglo-Egyptian Banking Company ...	1,600,000
Commercial Bank of Alexandria ...	240,000
Land and Mortgage Company of Egypt...	524,000
Alexandria Waterworks	408,000
Total	£3,022,000

The greater part of the business of Egypt is done by persons of British origin. At the same time, at least one great French financial institution does business in Alexandria and there are one or two others of minor importance. In addition to these there is the Imperial Ottoman Bank, in which many British subjects are interested. All these banking establishments have arisen far less out of the needs of the people of Egypt than out of the needs of those engaged in the huge transit trade in the working of which Egypt plays an important part, and which has now become an essential portion of the commerce of Europe and of the United Kingdom especially.—*The Times.*

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

IN the Court of Queen's Bench Mr. Horace Browne moved, on behalf of Mr. G. Hampden Whalley, M. P. for the city of Peterborough, for a rule calling upon a solicitor to show why he should not be struck off the rolls for malpractices. Mr. Horace Browne stated that Mr. Whalley was introduced to a person connected with money-lending transactions in the month of January last, being anxious to pay off some debts. That person introduced him to the solicitor, who obtained for him a loan of £600 for three months, £200 of which was paid for discount, £200 for the solicitor's services, and £190 was retained by him to pay off several debts of Mr. Whalley. The latter only thus received £10 out of the money advanced. The solicitor had never paid one farthing of the debts. It afterwards became necessary for Mr. Whalley to consult the same solicitor relative to other debts, and he caused a petition for liquidation to be filed. The true state of his affairs was that after payment of all his debts he had a clear income from landed estates of £7,000 a year. On the day when the petition was filed, the solicitor produced six or seven blank bill stamps, and requested Mr. Whalley to sign them in blank assuring him that it was a mere matter of form, and that it was necessary for the proceedings. These bill stamps were subsequently presented to the first meeting of his creditors by persons who were strangers to Mr. Whalley, who sought to prove against the estate in respect of over £6,000, for which Mr. Whalley had never had any value. Mr. Justice Field: What did Mr. Whalley do? Mr. Horace Browne: He at once informed the chairman of the meeting, and he then consulted his solicitor. Mr. Justice Field: Has notice been given? Mr. Horace Browne: Yes, my lord, and the solicitor has been called upon by letter for an explanation, but he has never answered the letter. He, however, has been to Mr. Whalley and offered him £1,000 to leave England. Sir James Hannen, after consulting with Mr. Justice Field, said that the learned counsel might take a rule.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Aug. 4.)

ADMIRALTY, 2nd August, 1882.

IN accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870, Staff Capt. J. Kiddle has been placed on the Retired List from the 29th July, 18 2, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the same date.

The undermentioned Assist. Engrs. have been promoted to the rank of Engineer and Acting Engineer in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of the 1st inst:—J. Fielder; C. M. B. Dyer (Acting); F. Worth, A. D. Watson (Acting); H. J. Walker; and H. Hawkins (Acting).

ADMIRALTY, 3rd August, 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Orders in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870, and 30th April, 1877, Chief Engr. H. C. Jones has been placed upon the Retired List of his rank from the 10th April last, and Chief Engr. J. Marwood has been placed upon the Retired List of his rank from the 12th April last.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Aug. 4.)

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Aug. 1.

STAFF.

THE Queen has approved the undermentioned appointments to the Staff of the Expeditionary Force proceeding to Egypt :—

Genl. Officer Comdg.-in-C.—Lieut.-Genl. Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (with temporary rank of Genl. while so employed), from adjt.-Genl. to the Forces.

Mily. Secy.—Major L. V. Swaine, Rifle Bde.

As.-de-C.—Capt. F. M. Wardrop, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieut. E. S. E. Childers, Rl. Engrs.; Lieut. A. G. Creagh, R. A.; and Lieut. J. Adye, R. A.

Chief of the Staff (Genl. on Staff).—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. M. Adye, K.C.B., R. A. (with temporary rank of Genl. while so employed).

As.-de-C.—Major Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Rifle Bde.; and Lieut. Hon. F. W. Stopford, Grenadier Guards.

Depy. Adjt.-Genl.—Col. Hon. J. C. Dormer, C.B., from Asst.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Genl., Southern Dist.

Assist.-Adjt.-Genl. for Cavy.—Col. Sir B. C. Russell, K C.M.G., C.B.; 13th Hus.

Assist.-Adjt. and Qmr.-Genl.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Grenfell, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

[redacted]

Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Lieut.-Col. W. F.
C.B., from Asst.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.
Dist.
Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Bt. Major J.
and Qrmr.-Gen.—Major C.
Regt.
Bgdr.-Genl. on Staff).—Col.
from Col. on Staff (R. A.)
R. A.
an-Biggs, R. A.
enl. on Staff).
ngrs.
Col.
Adjt.
Provost
—Col. H. G.
Highlanders.
Command of B
—Bgdr.-Gen.—Major
C.—Lieut. H. Earle,
on Staff—Col. Sir W. O.
2nd West India Regt.; A
Harrison, C.B., Rl. Engrs.
and Qmr.-Gen., Aldershot; D
and Qmr.-Gen.—Major H. Macg
Deputy Asst.-Adjt. and Qmr.-Gen.—
Murray, Gloucestershire Regt.; Depy
and Qmr.-Gen.—Bt. Major J. Alleyne. R.
Bgde. Major R. A., Aldershot:—Depy. Asst.
and Qmr.-Gen.—Major E. H. Sartorius, V.C.,
Lancashire Regt., from Depy Asst.-Adjt. and Qmr.
Gen., Aldershot.

1st Divn.—Lieut.-Gen.—Lieut.-Gen. G. H. S. Willis, C.B.; As.-de-C.—Capt. W. C. James, 2nd Dragoons, and Lieut. A. E. Codrington, Coldstream Guards; Asst.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Col. R. Gillespie, from Asst.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., Northern Dist.; Depy. Asst.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Major H. J. T. Hildyard, Highland Light Infy., from Bgde Major, Gibraltar; Depy.-Asst.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen—Bt. Major W. C. F. Molyneu, Cheshire Regt. from Bgade Major, Aldershot.

1st Bgde., 1st Divn.—Major-Genl.—Major-Gen. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., from Bgdr.-Genl., Aldershot; A.-de-C.—Bt. Major R. B. Lane, Rifle Bgde. Bgde. Major—Capt. I. J. C. Herbert, Grenadier Guards, from Bgde. Major, Home Dist.

2nd Bgde., 1st Divn.—Major-Genl.—Major-Gen. G. Graham, V.C., C.B., Rl. Engrs.; A.-de-C:—Bt. Major R. C. Hart, V.C., Rl. Engrs.; Bgde.-Major—Capt. R. C. Hare, Cheshire Regt., from Brigade Major, Aldershot.

2nd Divn.—Lieut.-Gen.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.; A.-de-C.—Capt. Hon. H. Gough, 14th Hus. and Lieut. J. Hanbury-Williams, Oxfordshire Light Infy. Asst.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Col. P. A. A. Twynam, half-pay.; Depy. Asst.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Major K. D. Murray, Rl. Irish Fusiliers.; Depy. Asst.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. Major E. J. Lugard, Rl. Lancashire Regt.

1st Bde. 2nd Div.—Major.-Gen.—Major-Gen. Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B., from Depy. Qrmr.-Genl. (Intelligence Branch) Hdqrs.; A.-de-C.—Capt. E. T. H. Hutton, King's Rl. Rifle Corps; Bde. Major—Major R. W. T. Gordon, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

2nd Bde. 2nd Div.—Major.-Gen.—Major-Gen. Sir E. Wood, V.C. G.C.M.G., K.C.B., from Bde.-Gen. Chatham Dist.; A.-de-C.—Capt. F. G. Slade, R. A.; Bde. Major—Major T. B. Hitchcock, Shropshire Light Infy.

Cavy. Bde.—Major.-Gen.—Major-Gen. D. C. Drury Lowe, C.B.; A.-de-C.—Capt. C. E. Swaine, 11th Hus.; Bgde. Major—Bt. Lieut.-Col. H. Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards. All the above appointments to be dated 4th Aug. 1882.

MEMORANDUM.

Depy. Surg.-Gen. J. A. Hanbury, C.B., to have the local rank of Surg.-Gen. while employed as Principal Medl. Officer in Egypt.

Bgde.-Surg. J. A. Marston to have the local rank of Depy. Surg.-Gen. while employed as Sany. Officer in Egypt.

Bgde.-Surg. W. G. N. Manley, V.C. to have the local rank of Depy. Surg.-Gen. while employed in Egypt.

2nd Life Guards.—Gent. Cadet Herbert Scarisbrick Naylor-Leyland, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut. vice Claude G., Lord Glamis, resigned.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Gent. Cadet Basil St. John Mundy, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. Alexander, promoted.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Francis Blayney Lucas Woodwright, from the 5th Battn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Lieut., on augmentation; Lieut. Charles Henry Wynne Donovan, from the 3rd Battn. the Royal Irish Regt. to be Lieut., on augmentation; Lieut. Herbert Maynard Pickthall, from the 3rd Battn. the Cheshire Regt. to be Lieut. on augmentation; Gent. Cadet Baldwin John St. George, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. A. Sandys, promoted; Gent. Cadet Gerald Burrell Geach from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. A. Aylmer, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. and Brevet Major the Hon'ble James D. Drummond has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Charles Aprillis Warde, from the 5th Battn. the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Lieut. on augmentation; Gent. Cadet William Kirk, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut. on augmentation; Gent. Cadet William Edwin Denby, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut. on augmentation.

1st Dragoons.—Gent. Cadet George Limbrey Sclater-Booth, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. Ruttledge, resigned.

2nd Dragoons.—Hon. Queen's Cadet Cecil William Montague Feilden, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. C. Middleton, appointed Adjt.

3rd Hussars.—Lieut. Francis William Forester, from the 3rd Battn. Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.) to be Lieut., vice A. J. R. Van Cortlandt, promoted.

5th Lancers.—Gent. Cadet Frederick Ayrton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in sucession to Second Lieut. G. E. de V. Kennedy, promoted.

12th Lancers.—Gent. Cadet William Frederick Honywood Hinde, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. R. Denne, transferred to the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

16th Lancers.—Gent. Cadet William Howard, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. G. A. Baird, resigned.

17th Lancers.—Hony. Queen's Cadet George Charles Clyde D'Aguilar, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. H. Purvis, promoted.

19th Huss.—Lieut. H. G. S. Young, from the 3rd Battn. the Loyal North Lancashire Regt. to be Lieut., vice H. M. A. Warde, promoted; Lieut. Walter Spencer-Stanhope, from the 3rd Battn. the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regt.) to be Lieut. on augmentation; Lieut. Harold George de Pledge, from the 4th Battn. the Durham Light Infy. to be Lieut., vice H. E. Reynolds, promoted; Lieut. G. O. Welch, from the 4th Battn. the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.) to be Lieut. on augmentation; Lieut. Ralph Wise Nicholson, from the 5th Battn. the Royal Irish Regt. to be Lieut. on augmentation.

20th Huss.—Lieut. Norton Legge, from the 3rd Battn. the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Lieut. vice A. A. C. Nelson, promoted into the 5th Dragoon Guards; Gent. Cadet William, Nicholson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice L. E. Gurney, promoted.

R. A.—Lieut.-Col. Horatio Otto Hitchins (late Bengal) has retired upon a pension, with the hony. rank of Col.; Major George Henry Wither Ewbank (late Bengal) has retired upon a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Bt. Major James Keith is seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. A. H. C. Phillpotts to be Capt., vice G. H. Palmer, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. T. S. Baldock, to be Capt. vice C. L. Casey, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Arty.; Lieut. William Henry Darby is seconded for service on the Staff.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts;—H. L. A. Jenkinson, vice R. F. Johnson, promoted; C. T. Caulfield, vice A. F. Liddell, promoted; J. W. D. Brockman, vice J. S. S. Barker, promoted; J. U. Coates, vice F. B. Bunny, promoted; H. E. Bruce-Lane, vice A. Mansel, promoted; D. P. L. Birch, vice A. H. Hewat, promoted; E. B. Lang, vice C. B. D'A. Wills, promoted; A. C. Maclean, vice R. G. Weir, promoted; A. H. Hussey, vice J. D. Cunningham, promoted; H. S. White, vice G. F. F. Shirreff, promoted; N. E. Young, vice F. M. Goold-Adams, promoted; R. St. C. Lecky, vice, A. M. Murray, promoted; A. B. Denne, vice P. Saltmarshe, promoted; F. R. M'c de Butts, vice H. B. Jeffreys, promoted; H. D. Grier, vice E. A. Burrows, placed upon the Seconded List; H. A. K. Jennings, vice W. B. Fletcher, promoted; F. R. H. Falkner, vice J. W. Hawkins, promoted; C. L. W. M. Knight, vice G. S. Mellish, deceased; H. R. Adair, vice B. Anderson, placed upon the Seconded List; H. L. Coney, vice E H. Hare resigned; W. de C. Stretton, vice C. P. Triscott, placed upon the Seconded List; R. C. Stevenson, vice A. B. Shute, placed upon the Seconded List; A. D. Young, vice A. H. Browne, placed upon the Seconded List; L. H. Parry, vice J. H. E. Nicolls, resigned; M. Taylor, vice E. G. Edwards, placed upon the Seconded List; A. D'A. King, vice R. A. Rigg, placed upon the Seconded List; E. S. Cooper, vice F. W. Boteler, placed upon the Seconded List; A. W. Evans, vice F. M. Bland, promoted.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut. and Capt. V. Hatton to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice C. J. Hubbard, promoted.

Scots Guards.—Lieut. F. P. F. Vane, from the 3d Battn., the Worcestershire Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. F., Marquis Conyngham, resigned.

The Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. W. H. Dunlop, from the 2d West India Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. F. Trant, who exchanges.

2d West India Regt.—Lieut. J. F. Trant, from the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Lieut., vice W. H. Dunlop, who exchanges.

Army Pay Dept.—Major G. A. Alexander, from the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), having resigned his Combatant Commission, to be Paymr., with the rank of Capt. in the Army.

Medl. Dept.—Dr.-Gen. Sir W. M. Muir, M.D., K.C.B. has been granted a retired allowances, in additional to his good service pension; Surgn. F. S. Young, half-pay, has been granted retired pay.

Half-pay—Lieut. F. Russell, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Capt.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers of the R. A. to be Leut.-Col. under the provisions of Article 11 (f. f.) of the Royal Warrant of 11th March, 1882:—Major G. B. B. Hobart, Major H. A. Tracey, Major H. J. F. Shea.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, 4th Aug. 1882.

Staff, Lieut. D. C. W. Lysons, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Sir D. Lysons, K.C.B., Commanding the Aldershot Divn., vice Lieut.-Col. P. E. Pope, 4th Dragoon Guards, who vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 1st June, 1882.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 12th August, there were 218 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 26·2 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 207 deaths, and the death-rate was 24·9 per thousand. There was one death from small-pox, 6 from cholera, 60 from fevers, 80 from tetanus, and 14 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 1 non-Asiatic, 6 mixed Races, 151 Hindus, 60 Muhammadans, and 0 of other races. The Health Officer adds the following remark:—Health of the town continues satisfactory. —*Englishman.*

STRIKE ON THE TRAMWAY.—The drivers employed in the Chowringhee line of tramways struck work on Saturday morning for about an hour. It appears that these men have hitherto been paid a monthly salary, and had been told that henceforth they would be paid by the trip. They at once struck work on learning this, and it was not until the manager went down personally to Bhowanipore and assured them that they would be paid monthly, that the men resumed work. A similar strike occurred on the Sealdah line a few days ago. The conductors too have a grievance, and that is that instead of getting a monthly pay of Rs. 20, which, they say, had been promised them, they are now being paid an anna per trip going and coming. By being at work form 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. this enables them to earn about twenty rupees per month, and much dissatisfaction is felt at the rate at which they are being paid.—*Id.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

[redacted]

RCH AT RAWAL PINDI.—The foundation-
new Church, for the use of the railway
laid at Rawal Pindi on Thursday
ll required for the completion of
W. F. Armstrong, Chaplain,
ive donations.—*Civil and*

ENSION.

uplished

To
My
for your
from A. B.,
commute a
be entitled on ret
Service.
In submitting A. B.
ment of the North-We
remarks that the concessio
granted generally, be adecided
at large without being in any wa
interests of the State. We beg to
that we have considerable doubts as
of allowing commutation of pensions
The main object of the Indian pension syste
thereby be defeated. But at the same ti
believe that such a measure, if restricte
individual officers, would tend to remove a speci

block in promotion in certain places. Commutation of pension within certain limits was a part of the remedy applied under the recent arrangements in removing the block in promotion in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere.

Accordingly, we ask your Lordship's permission to allow officers of the Covenanted Civil Service to commute a portion of their pension in cases in which me may consider that the retirement of the officers will have the effect of removing a block in promotion. The portion of the pension which we would allow to be commuted would be the whole or any part of the £400 in excess of the £600 which was supposed to represent the pension formerly given from the Annuity Funds. A certificate as to the normal prospects of life will be required in every case and the value of the annuity would be calculated by Table C on page 130 of the Codes of the Financial Department.

India Office, London, 6th July, 1882.

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord Maquis,—I have considered in Council your letter, dated the 8th of May, No. 123, referring for my consideration, an application from A. B. praying that he may be allowed to commute a portion of the pension to which he will be entitled on retirement from the Covenanted Civil Service.

With reference to the observation of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, that the concession asked for by A. B. would, if conceded generally, be a decided boon to the service at large, without being in any way prejudicial to the interests of the State, you express considerable doubt whether the main object of the Indian pension system might not be defeated by the grant of such a concession generally. At the same time you believe that such a measure, if restricted to individual officers, would tend to remove a special block in promotion in certain places.

You therefore request that, in cases in which you may consider that the retirement of officers of the Covenanted Civil Service would have the effect of removing a block in promotion, you may be permitted to allow such officers to commute the whole, or any part, of the £400 of their annuities in excess of the £600 which was supposed to represent the pension formerly given from the Annuity Funds. You propose to require the usual medical certificate in every case, and to calculate the capital value, of the sum commuted by Table C on page 130 of the Codes of the Financial Department.

It has not hitherto been the practice to give to civil annuitants the option of commuting any portion of their annuities partly on the ground that they were able by assigning them to practically effect commutation without the intervention of Government. The terms so obtained are necessarily less favourable than those allowed by this office, and, for this reason, the commutation of a portion of an annuity was recently allowed in one case. I do not, however, desire that this practice should become general.

But I see no objection to your proposal, which is accordingly approved, subject to the condition that, in every case, the capitalised sum will be paid in India, the annuity being taken at the rate fixed for its payment in that country.

It will rest with your Government to decide whether A. B.'s case is one of those in which the privilege of commutation should be conceded.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) HARTINGTON.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and Trade Mark (lion rampant) in each hat

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,442—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. MIRZAPORE ..	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th Aug.
L. ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	5th Sep.
L. RAVENNA ...	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell ...	25th Aug.
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	8th Sept,
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne.........	22nd „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do..... 340		II do. 350	
III do..... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa. I Class Calais Route. R 95 Brighton Route R 80
„ ..II do. do. .. 70 do. ..
From Naples. I do. do. .. 145 do. ..
„ ..II do. do. .. 105 do. ..

For Hand-books of Information, rates of [illegible] apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, July 3, 1882.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOW READY, SIXTH EDITION.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, ACT X OF 1882 AND RULES OF PRACTICE Relating to Procedure in the Criminal Courts of British India, with Notes and an Appendix containg the General Clauses Act, the Indian Oaths Act, the Evidence Act, the Evidence Act Amendment Act, the Prisoners Testimony Act, the Cantonments Act, the Act for the Regulation of Police, European Vagrancy Act, the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, the Whipping Act, the Reformatory Schools Act, the Prisoners' Act, the Destruction of Records Act, High Court Rules for Destruction of Criminal Records.

BY H. T. PRINCEP,
Bengal Civil Service.
PRICE Rs. 16, POSTAGE As. 12.

BROWN & CO., PUBLISHERS,
12, Government Place, Calcutta.

"MAGIC IS THE WORD."
SMELLS VANISH.
CURES
ALL AND EVERY KIND OF
SKIN DISEASE IN MAN OR ANIMALS,
MANGE,
BARSATI THRUSH,
DISEASED FROGS (IN HORSES),
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.
NO STABLE SHOULD BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY OF
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.

OF ALL AGENTS.

GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TO BE HAD:
BOMBAY:—TREACHER & CO; KEMP & CO.; B. PHILLIPS & CO.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; BOLTON & CO.; M. RENNARD; and JAMES PEARSE.
MADRAS:—NORTON & CO.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 8, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 27th August, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 24th August, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES
In SILVER JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

NOVELTIES
In CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each
Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator

[redacted]

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SALE OF
TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED
BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to those of any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR-DOUCHE

IMPARTS unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

NO Refreshment Buffet is now without this attractive and refreshing beverage. The social amenities are much promoted by its expanding and genial influence.

Per dozen Rs. 2-8.

Note.—Vivone is now carried by rail at reduced rates.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICAL REQUISITES FOR EGYPT.

COMMANDERS of Vessels, Pursers, &c., proceeding to Egypt, are strongly advised to lay in supplies of the following, which may prove invaluable :—

Kemp's Saline, superior to every other Effervescing Salt	Doz.	Rs. 12
Kemp's Cholera Tincture..........................	„	10
Equatorial Hair Douche ....Rs. 14	„	and 25
Winter green Pomade (for skin disease)	„	6
Camphorated Carbolic Acid........	„	6
Floral Mouth Elixir ....Rs. 20	„	and 12
Warburg's Fever Tincture	„	9

Mc. K. and R. Ovoid Pills of all kinds.
Price List on Application.

Smoke and Tinted Eye-Preservers of all kinds, per pair.....................from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 6-8

KEMP & Co., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the English and French Admiralty Surveys and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of Mahmud Bey, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMAS ORMISTON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to be good enough to pay the amount of their subscription into the Bank of Bombay.

JOHN FLEMING,
R. N. KHOTE,
SORABJI SHAPURJI BENGALEE.
Honorary Secretaries.
24th August, 1882.

MERCANTILE MARINE FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WE have TAKEN OVER the AGENCY of the above Company from W. M. Macaulay & Co.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 25th August, 1882.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Municipal Corporation will be held here at 3 o'clock p.m., on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 18th instant.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Munl. Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 24th August, 1882.

NOTICE.
THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office, Cawnpore, on MONDAY, September 4, at 12 o'clock noon, to confirm the proceedings of the 51st Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th instant.

By order,
GAVIN JONES,
Cawnpore, August 21, 1882. Managing Director.

READING GLASSES.

Best quality, securely mounted in white metal Frames, with black Handles.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
1⅝ in. diameter......	2	0	3⅜ in. diameter	4	0
1⅞ ditto	2	8	3⅝ ditto	4	8
2⅛ ditto	2	12	4 ditto	5	0
2¼ ditto	3	0	4¼ ditto	6	0
2⅜ ditto	3	4	4½ ditto	7	0
2⅝ ditto	3	8	4¾ ditto	8	0
3⅛ ditto	3	12	5 ditto	12	0

COOPER & COMPANY,
Bombay and Poona.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for making certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the Official Residence of the Director of the Indian Marine in the Government Dockyard.

Plan and Specification can be seen and forms of Tender obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned on or before 1st September, 1882.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A. M. I. C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 25th August, 1882.

EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per share on the old shares and Rs. 24-3-0 per share on the second issue shares, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable on and after 26th instant to shareholders whose names are on the Company's register on the 19th instant.

The fully paid-up share certificates of the second issue are now ready, and can be had at the Company's office, No. 1, Forbes-street, in exchange for the provisional ones.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 24th August, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF DRY GRASS,
From 1st October to 31st December, 1882.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on FRIDAY, the 1st September, 1882, at 1 p.m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, viz., 2½ per cent., in Treasury receipt.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

T. TEED, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 17th Aug., 1882.

[redacted] ATAU MAKANJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

E is hereby given that in pursuance Resolution passed at the EIGHTH ORDIERAL MEETING of the COMPANY held DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES 50 PER the half-year ending 30th June, 1882, will be after FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 67, [illegible] Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the register this day, on production of share certificates.

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Bombay, Aug. 24, 1882. Secretary.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12 per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1882, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th September, 1882, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 29th instant, on production of their share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, to FRIDAY, the 8th September, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Bombay, 24th August, 1882. Agents.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on FRIDAY, the 8th of September, 1882, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following special resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th August, 1882.

"That in pursuance of the powers on that behalf, conferred by Sections 24 and 76 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882, the following regulation be, and the same is hereby, added to the Regulations of the Company, viz.:—

"That the 5th Clause of the Memorandum of Association of the Company may, by a special resolution, be modified by sub-division of the existing 120 shares of the Company of Rs. 2,500 each, into 600 shares of Rs. 500 each.

"That Clause 16 of the Articles of Association of the Company be eliminated, and that there be substituted in lieu thereof the following clause, viz.:—

"That in case the Company should at any time be wound up, it shall be wound up in any of the modes prescribed by the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, for the winding up of Companies registered under that Act."

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., to SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
the Prince of Wales Press Co., Ld.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES with detailed working drawings of a combined building, containing a TOWN HALL, KOTWALI, CLOCK TOWER, &c., to be erected at Multan at a cost not exceeding Rupees fifty thousand, will be received by the President, Municipal Committee, Multan, up to the 31st December next.

A premium of rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty will be awarded for the selected design, including complete estimate, specification and working drawings, such detailed design becoming the property of the Municipality.

Each competitor should affix either a crest or motto to each drawing, estimate, specification and letter forwarding the same, and also enclose a similar crest or motto with his initials, surname and address legibly written under a separate envelope duly sealed.

The general features of the design should be in harmony with the surrounding architecture, and especially with that of Bhawalhak's tomb, which will form a back ground to the tower. A plan of the proposed site, together with a photograph of the tomb, will be furnished to intending competitors on payment of a fee of five rupees.

The building is to be double storied and should provide the accommodation noted hereafter, and as near the dimension specified as the design may permit.

LOWER STOREY—	
For Police Inspector one room.........	20′ by 10′
Do. another....	14 by 10
For Deputy Inspector one room	14 by 10
Do. another...	10 by 10
3 Sergeants' quarters.........................	10 by 10 each.
1 Office Room	20 by 20
1 Record Room......................................	10 by 10
1 Howalat (male)...................................	24 by 10
Do. (female)	12 by 10
1 Malkhana	10 by 10
Quarters for 30 constables allowing each 150′ by 10′ or 75′ by 20′..........	5 by 10
UPPER STOREY—	
Committee Room or Hall	65′ by 25;
Committee Office Room	20 by 20
Honorary Magistrate's Court Room...	40 by 20
Do. Withdrawing Room	20 by 20
OUT OFFICES—	
4 Cook houses	14′ by 10′
2 Stables	10 by 10 (or 20 by 10)

As regards the Clock Tower the following requirements are to be complied with, viz:—

I	Height from ground level to centre of dial	50′
II	Height from clock room floor to bell	20′
III	Clear fall for weight	30′
IV	Dimensions of clock room not less than............................	8′ by 8′
V	Floor of clock below centre of dial	3′-8″

N. B.—Floor must be solidly supported.

The diameter of clock dial is 5 feet and the weight of the bell 4 cwts.

E. O'BRIEN, President,
Municipal Committee.
Multan, the 19th August, 1882.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month a the *Bombay Gazette* office

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HANDSOME PRESENTS
FOR
LADIES.

Albert Chains.	Silver Jewellery.	Trinket Cases.
Bouquet Holders.	Jewelled Rings.	Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Cake Baskets.	Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.	Envelope Cases.
Crosses.	Church Services.	Perfume Cases.
Charms.	Hymn Books.	Jewel Cases.
Demi Suites.	Fans.	Silver Card Cases.
Ear-rings.	Chatelains.	Dressing Cases.
Engagement Rings.	Work Baskets.	Writing Cases.
Guard Rings.	Lady's Companions.	Dressing Bags.
Necklets.	Albums.	Hand Mirrors.
Gold Bracelets.	Inkstands.	Smelling Bottles.
Gold Brooches.	Cash Boxes.	Tea Services.
Gold Lockets.		

GENTLEMEN.

Rings.	Spirit Stands.	Silver Pencil Cases.
Meerschaum Pipes.	Watches.	Dressing Cases.
Cigar Holders.	Photo. Frames.	Dressing Bags.
Cigar Cases.	Silver Snuff Boxes.	Writing Cases.
Cigarette Cases.	Pocket Books.	Despatch Boxes.
Agh-dans.	Courier Bags.	Army and Navy Cups.
Cigar Lamps.	Spirit Flasks.	Gold Rings.
Riding Whips.	Carriage Clocks.	Scarf Rings.
Field Glasses.	Muffineers.	Gold Alberts.
Gold Studs.	Gold Pencil Cases.	Silver Cigar Cases.
Sleeve Links.	Studs and Links.	Silver Cigarette Cases.
Gold Pencil Cases.	Peg Stands.	

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.	Ormolu Inkstands.	Salt Cellars.
Cellarettes.	Photo. Albums.	Ice Buckets.
Cruet Stands.	Card Trays.	Lamps.
Flower Vases.	Lawn-tennis Sets.	Table Cutlery.
Porcelain Vases.	Liqueur Cases.	Time Pieces.
Glassware.	Dessert Sets.	Suites of Plate.
Crockeryware.	Peg Trays.	Electro-plated Ware.
Tea and Coffee Services.	Napkin Rings.	

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.	Electro-plated Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.	Electro-plated Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.	Electro-plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.	Electro-plated Bowl and Spoon.
Coral and Bells.	Pearl and Whistles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES UPON PPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ENGLISH LAW REPORTS.

THE DIGEST of LAW REPORTS from 1865 to 1880 in 2 vols., issued gratis to the Law Report subscribers of 1882, in May last, can be had by the Non-subscribers for Rs. 30.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

EDINA SCOTCH. WHISKY. OLD HEAD IRISH.

THE OLD HEAD is perhaps the finest as it is one of the most celebrated of Irish beverages, and is to Ireland what the EDINA is to the sister Country. Each of these Spirits represents the highest excellence of its class.

Edina...	Per dozen	Rs.	24
Old Head***..................................	„	„	24
Do. ****	„	„	26

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., LIMITED., BOMBAY.

HOLD-ALLS
FOR USE WHEN TRAVELLING BY
RAIL OR STEAMER.

THESE useful articles are capable of holding RUGS, REZAIS, PILLOWS, CLOTHING, &c. They are thoroughly WATERPROOF, and made outside of STOUT TANNED CANVAS, with strong LEATHER STRAPS to fasten round. Constant travellers should not be without one of these useful companions.

PRICE, Rs. 22.
LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO CASH PURCHASERS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "MOURNING."
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
COURT & CO., AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY.
ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE
WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEW CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only Machine suitable for domestic use, cheap, cleanly, and easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to COURT & CO.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-Country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals,* and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine ....Each Rs. 20

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with Acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 190.

Ditto, ditto on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates. Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in Stock.

The above Machines can be seen in Working Order on the premises of COURT & CO., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

COURT & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines is an entirely new adaptation ....Each Rs. 16

CARRE'S NEWLY IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. COURT & Co. are the only appointed Agents in Bombay for the sale of these Machines.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and-a-half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including Furnace, Thermometer, &c...Rs. 175
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation .... „ 250

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES.

RAILWAY ICE BOX, especially constructed for Railway Travelling ....Rs. 20 and Rs. 25

REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized Iron Bucket for waste, with Tap..............Rs. 140

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
COURT & CO., 10A, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

JUST UNPACKED, another lot of our celebrated SEWING MACHINES, among which are the "Household," "Bradbury," "Arm and Platform," "Singer," "Jones," &c., &c. Send for illustrated Catalogue—H. A. GEYER & Co., 6, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.—Every Genuine Singer has the Company's name upon the arm and impressed upon the brass trade mark plate. To avoid deception buy at the only office of the Company, at 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED COMPOUNDER, a Portuguese preferred. Apply, with testimonials, to B. S. MADON & Co.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.—This evening the Revd. D. Jones will conduct a service for young men, 8-30, Bombay time.

REQUIRED by a Gentleman, part of a Bungalow or one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and bath room. E. E., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET, an airy HOUSE, four floors, and godowns, 4th house from Mr. Pearse's Establishment. Rent Rs. 625. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR.

IF KALEH KHAN, who served as Khansamah at Raipur and Jubbulpore from 1877 to 1880, will apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, he will hear of something to his advantage.

EXCELSIOR INK FOR RUBBER STAMPS. Magenta, Violet, Scarlet, Blue, and Green. Bottles double usual size, each 12 annas. Only by B. PHILLIPS and Co., the Pharmacy, 17, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, Rs. 160, a S. B. B. L. 500 EXPRESS RIFLE, 140 grs. powder, Westley Richard's Patent, by Laing and Sons, Cockspur-street, a magnificent weapon, in good order. Can be seen at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

TWO BUNGALOWS and a LARGE COMPOUND for sale in a healthy locality in BYCULLA. "A. B.," care of this paper.

NOOR MAHOMED & CO., 34, Meadow-street.—DECK CHAIRS for Overland Passengers supplied at moderate charges.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, light strong, and elegant. Further shipment just to hand, Rs. 60 per doz. or Rs. 5-8 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO LET, the Eastern portion of the commodious house known as "Kays Hall," Clare-road. Byculla. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

A NEW consignment of Japanese and Chinese curiosities of best and unrivalled workmanship. At Messrs. GLENROY & Co., No. 11, Hummum-street.

SIGNOR CARLO DaCOSTA from Tuscany (Italy) is prepared to give LESSONS in Italian and French. Terms moderate. 16, Marine-street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE son of a Col. in the Army, is anxious to take any suitable appointment; not being at present in employ. Knows the language and is learning Marathi. Apply P., *Gazette* office.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—It relieves Asthma, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, &c. Price, As. 14 per bottle, prepared from the Original Recipe by BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ICES, TEA, COFFEE, ICED DRINKS, Sandwiches, &c., &c., at PEARSE'S, and at the COFFEE ROOMS, Apollo-bunder.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of the property at Churney Pallow Road, advertised for sale this day, Friday, the 25th instant, by order of mortgagee. Sorabjee Muncherjee Josee, Esq., on account and risk of mortgagor, Mr. Ardasir Okerji Engineer, is POSTPONED sine die.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th August, 1882.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction room, at 1 p.m., by order of mortgagee, Marwadee Sucka Sawin and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hoossen John Naikin.

1 Gold dora, 2 nose rose, 1 damnee, 2 bangles.
1 Hand ornament, 1 neck ornament, 4 gold and silver fools, 1 pair silver hand ornament, 1 shawl, 1 trouser and 1 Naikin robe.

SALE ON COMMISSION.
2 Superior electro-plated single harness.
2 „ „ double „
1 „ close furniture single „

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 25th August, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
8 cases green and white prints.
2 „ Welsh flannel.
4 „ ball-thread.
1 mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons.

An invoice of green painted single and double iron bedsteads.

60 gross copper gilt sofa springs, 5, 7 and 8 inches.

By order of Brijvullubdass Dwarkadass and on account and at the risk of Mr. R. H. Chaplain—

A 15 stops harmonium by Alexandre.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mrs. Ann McPherson, comprising teakwood cupboard, chest of drawers, camp-cot, iron bedstead, chairs, trunks, portmanteaux, lamps, platedware, crockery, cutlery, wearing apparel, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, in the Jutha of Mr. Bhugvandass Bhagla—

About 35 tons teak scantlings of various sizes, in small lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 25, Apollo-street, Fort (3rd Foor), opposite the Old Secretariat Office, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany small size slate billiard table by G. M. and H. J. Story, with balls, cues, lamp, &c., handsome pictures in gilt frames, rich table ornaments and flower vases, parian figures, &c., the property of Joseph Soares, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th August, 1882.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD
MIXTURE,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND R [illegible]
HAS THE LARGEST SA [illegible]
MEDICINE [illegible]

For cleansing and clea [illegible]
cannot be too highly r [illegible]
For Scrofula, Scur [illegible]
kinds it is a never-fa [illegible]
Cures Ol [illegible]
Cures U [illegible]
Cures [illegible]
Cures [illegible]
Cures [illegible]
Cures [illegible]
Cures [illegible]
Cures [illegible]
Clear [illegible]
From [illegible]

As this mixture [illegible]
free from anythi [illegible]
tion of either se [illegible]
it a trial to test [illegible]
THOUSANDS OF [illegible]

CURE O [illegible]
SCO [illegible]

The Elms, [illegible]
"Sir,—I had [illegible]
years, togeth [illegible]
local nature, [illegible]
was induce [illegible]
two gentle [illegible]
of obstin [illegible]
became [illegible]
tle, wh [illegible]
was [illegible]
" [illegible]
think [illegible]

Sold in [illegible]
times the q [illegible]
nent cure in [illegible]
ALL CHEMIST [illegible]
throughout the wor [illegible]

THE LINCOL [illegible]

TRA [illegible]

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.

VOL. II. BRANSON'S DIGEST of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS, and LAW REPORTS INDIAN APPEALS. Up to December 1881.

Including the Cases reported in Vols. 1 to 8, inclusive, of the Calcutta Law Reports.

Price Rs. 20. Packing and Postage 12 Annas.

Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT Education Society's Press, Byculla, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FREE LUGGAGE FOR FOURTH CLASS PASSENGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the end of the present month, until further instructions, the holders of Fourth Class Tickets will be entitled to take with them in the same Train free Luggage to the extent of Ten Seers, instead of the Five Seers hitherto allowed. All other Rules in regard to fee and excess luggage remain in force.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Nineteenth of August, 1882.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the following works:—

CONSTRUCTING two more blocks of Servants' Quarters, three detached Latrines, and certain other works in connection with the J. J. Hospital.

EXECUTING certain Sanitary Works in connection with the Government House at Parell.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of Tender obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 29th August, 1882.

The undsigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 21st August, 1882.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees FIFTY per share out of the profits realized by the Company, during the half year ending 30th June, 1882, will be payable to the shareholders at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1882, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Bombay time).

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share certificates when applying for their dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to 23rd August, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 14th August, 1882. Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

A CONSIDERABLE business has been done this last month, a steady increase taking place in the consumption. An interesting and important trial of Australian Claret took place at the Scott's Hotel, where a company of experts and others met for the purpose of comparing them with the best French Claret. The Wines were those usually sold at the hotel, and after carefully comparing them it was found that over TWO TO ONE WERE IN FAVOUR OF THE AUSTRALIAN WINE, which is sold at one-third of the price of the French Wine. We should mention that the judges did not know until after the trial which was Australian and which French, though the latter was the best that could be had and the Australian Caldwell & Co.'s No. 1 Claret.—*Australasian Trade Review*, April 12, 1882.

The above excellent Wine is on sale at the godowns of the undersigned.

Bombay Bottled .... Rs. 18 per doz. qrts.
Australian Bottled .... Rs. 20 do. do.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors

Sole Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,
Export Agents.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
Agents for the Bengal Presidency,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
Agents for the Madras Presidency,
BARRIE Co.; De BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
Agent for Rangoon,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTI [illegible]

EPPS'S COC [illegible]

BREAKFAST [illegible]

"By a thorough knowledge of the [illegible]
govern the operations of digestion [illegible]
careful application of the fine pr [illegible]
Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided [illegible]
delicately-flavoured bev [illegible]
heavy doctor's bills. [illegible]
articles of diet that [illegible]
up until strong en [illegible]
Hundreds of su [illegible]
to attack whereve [illegible]
many a fatal shaft by [illegible]
pure blood and a proper [illegible]
in the *Civil Service Gazett* [illegible]
Made simply with boiling [illegible]
Sold only in packets, labelle [illegible]

JAMES EPPS & [illegible]
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSEN [illegible]
Afteroon use.

STEEL BOIL [illegible]

DANIEL ADAM [illegible]
ENGINEERS AND [illegible]
DUKINFIELD, NEAR [illegible]

ORIGINA [illegible]
THE ADAMSO [illegible]
Of which many [illegible]
BOILERS HA [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 24.

THE idea that a second Indian Contingent will be despatched from here is gaining ground, and the telegrams in from Egypt this afternoon are interpreted as additionally in favour of it. Should such be the case we must look for the present state of inaction being materially prolonged, and the mere anticipation will necessarily restrict people in entering on forward business.

The rate of discount in London is still tending upward, a further advance of ¼ being reported yesterday. With the exception, however, of a decline of ⅛ in Consols to 99⅝, the quotations for stocks exhibit no change.

In the General Produce markets Coffee is reported dull and 1s. per cwt. lower. Linseed is dull and partially 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower. Rapeseed is firm and in Calcutta qualities 3d. to 6d. higher. Wheat is unaltered both in tone and price.

Cotton in Liverpool continues quiet, the sales yesterday being only estimated at 8,000 bales, of which but 600 bales were Surat. Spot prices are unaltered, but American for future delivery are 1-32d. lower. In New York ready Mid Uplands has declined 1-16 cent., but November shipment comes 3 points higher at 11·66 cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports keep light, the following being the comparisons for the current week:—

	1882.	1881	1880.
Wednesday's Receipts......	1,000	5,200	3,100
Five days' do.	7,000	21,700	10,700

EXCHANGE.—The result of the biddings for Council drafts was again 1s. 8d., but at that figure only 8 per cent. found allotments, and we are further advised that 45 lakhs had been sold privately during the week. When in addition to this we find shipments of £150,000 in Silver and £50,000 in Gold for this port, it becomes apparent that there is a much larger demand for remittance to this side than our present scale of trade would give cover for, and it is evident that Calcutta and China requirements must be heavy. Here we have been very steady to-day at previous rates, but with the exception of some 2½ lakhs of telegraphic at 1s. 8 1-32 for October-November delivery, we have heard of no transactions of moment. We quote for ready bills:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 8 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 8d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,, ...	2·14½	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ to 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 100 11-16 to ¾ for Fours, business to some little extent having been done at the latter figure. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 107½.

In SHARES there has not been much passing. Banks are unaltered. In Press Companies Berars are Rs. 10 higher. Spinning and Weaving Mills have been a trifle steadier, and in one or two cases have recovered Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. Kemp and Company, Limited, are Rs. 5 lower.

In COTTON we have heard of no new business for export, and prices, though weak, are not quotably lower.

SEEDS and WHEAT are unaltered with next to nothing doing.

FREIGHTS are firm. For Liverpool we now quote 31s. 3d. for wheat, 37s. 6d. measurement, and for London 32s. 6d. and 40s. respectively. The steamer Wellbury, due here in a few days, has been fixed at 35s., U. K. or Continent, with concessions.

PIECE-GOODS are quiet but fairly steady at former rates.

COALS meet a good demand, but there are few sellers, and we have not heard of any actual business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
[illegible]IAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
[illegible]mbay......	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	757½
[illegible]	42,000	500	all	5 do.	850 xd.
[illegible]	10,000	500	all	4 do.	6/5 nl.
[illegible]	[illegible]	£	£		
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	all	3 do.	132
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12½	2 do.	94
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prince of W[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sind & Punjaub [illegible]ton Press Co	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sassoon Press Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Volkart's Press Co....	450	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain J. E. Dyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain W. R. Mason, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Fernandez and child, and 25 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla, 2,251 tons, Captain W. Barratt, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from London, &c., brought the English mails and the following cargo:—883 cases wine and spirits, 91 packages papers, 46 cases cheese, 169 cases provisions, 142 packages colour and [illegible]8 packages spelter sheets, 12 cases per[illegible]0 cases sarsaparilla, 5 cases quinine, 495 [illegible] stores, 157 packages empty bottles, 31 [illegible] 7 cases confectionery, 50 cases metal, [illegible] lead, 108 drums varnish, 50 cases claret [illegible]dy, 20 casks blacking, 708 cases liquor, [illegible] stationery, 340 boxes silver coins, 8 [illegible]s, 4 cases clocks, 37 cases cochineal, 16 [illegible]es toys, 18 cases sewing machines, [illegible]oods, 245 barrels beer, 10 bottles [illegible] brass, 20 bales twist, 20 [illegible]ndles, 93 drums oil, 49 [illegible], 24 bales canvas, 9 [illegible], 100 planks, 1,428 [illegible]nd some packages

[illegible]E AUSTRALIAN AND [illegible]HINA MAILS.

[illegible] Co.'s steamer Mirzapore, 2,617 tons, [illegible] G. Perrins, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Australia, &c., with Australian and China mails, general cargo and the following passen[illegible]:—From Sydney to London.—Mr., Mrs. and Misses Price, Mr. H. Kerr, Mr. and [illegible] Jackson and three children, and Mr. R. [illegible] From Melbourne to Bombay.—Dr. [illegible] From Melbourne to London.—Dr. McCaus[illegible] G. Smith, and Mr. and Miss Hepburn. [illegible]kong to Bombay.—Mr. B. Bhasania, [illegible] From Colombo to Bombay.—Mr. F.

[illegible]RIVALS.

[illegible]	[illegible]mander.	From
[illegible]	[illegible]s ...	Sydney, July 26.
[illegible]	[illegible]......	Bussorah, Aug. 13.

[illegible]ES.

[illegible]	Destination.
[illegible]	[illegible]tta, &c.

[illegible] yester-

DEPARTURES.

9 Bedford, ss, Ailkenhead, to Malta F. O.
9 Nizam, ss, Harris, to London.
9 Pallion, ss, Moorsom, to Antwerp.
10 Belgravia, ss, Hutcheson, to London.
10 Indus, ss, Shallard, to Australia.
10 Kashgar, ss, Murray, to Bombay.
11 Operculum, ss, Thompson, to Perim.
11 Henry Bolckow, ss, Raffin, to Jeddah.
11 Gwalior, ss, DeHorne, to Calcutta.
11 Pleiades, ss, Williams, to Liverpool.
11 Duke of Sutherland, ss, Cox, to London.
11 Counsellor, ss, Lang, to London.
12 Marana, ss, Herd, to Dunkirk.
13 Sherborne, ss, Page, to Bombay.
13 Baghdad, ss, Dougherty, to Zanzibar.
13 Averill, ss, Benn, to Port Said F. O.
13 Eldorado, ss, Stevenson, to London.
13 Coventina ss, Stephenson, to Bombay.
13 Laertes, ss, Scale, to London.
13 Thessaly, ss, Harbord, to Antwerp.
14 Brenda, ss, Veale, to Kurrachee.
14 Athabasca, ss, Ranton, to Marseilles.
14 Birmania, ss, Filiani, to Genova.
14 Shamrock F. T. Ship, ss, Baur, to Saigon.
14 Kepler, ss, Lascelles, to Hull.
14 Crimdon, ss, Brackenbury, to Port Said F. O.
15 Stalzenfels, ss, Hess, to Bassein.
15 Knight of the Bath, ss, Williams, to Hull.
15 City of Khios, ss, Tom, to London.
15 Khedive, ss, Tomlin, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Falcon S. Tug, ss, Holmes, from Glasgow.
Harrier H. M.s. Schooner, Wilcox, from Sea.
Ho'nam, ss, Barnett, from Put back from Sea.
Kasi S. Tug, ss, Edwards, from Glasgow.
Ettorefieramosca, It. Corvet. Caramagna, from Assab.
Dryad H. M's. ss, Hext, from Muscat.
Nighiliiab, ss, Ludfle, from Hodeida.
Woodburn, ss, Hull, from Cardiff.
Gladiolus, ss, Stenhouse, from Cardiff.
Wilbury, ss, Currie, from Cardiff.
Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Perim.
Zabiasca R. Corvette, ss, Lung, from Sues.
Sandal, ss, Kennedy, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Alpine (s)—75 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 25 casks paint, Shaik Adum Essoofbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Burmah (s)—105 cases brandy, D. R. Dady and Co.

Clan Alpine (s)—15 casks fuse, Mahomedally Noorbhoy; 55 cases window glass, Shrufally Mamoojee.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—10 cases port and 20 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Khedive (s)—20 cases port and 14 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Rohilla (s)—8 cases printed books and stationery, Thacker and Co; 2 cases printed books and 1 case playing cards, Hormusjee Sorabjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

China (s)—105 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inchulva (s)—300 bales cotton waste, Tokersee Jewraj; 55 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee; 50 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 113 bales cotton, Ludha Cullianjee; 50 bales cotton, Soonderjee Treecomjee; 250 bales cotton, Runchorlall Girdhurlall; 69 bales cotton, Bhozraj Nurpali and Co; 6 bales cotton, Bunodhiram Balchund; 60 bales cotton, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Hajee Abdool Lutiff Bulladina; 114 bales cotton, Pragjee Dayall; 4 bales rags and 99 bales wool, Jeewandass Premjee; 140 bales twist waste, Govindram Dwarkadass; 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 82 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

Bretton Hall (s)—100 cwts myraboliams, Goculdass Jaithanee; 6,001½ cwts wheat, John Marshall; 1,236 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Gassiram Coonilall; 750 cwts linseed, Ghella Bharmull; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoo Lalljee; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 160 bales wool, Nathoo Lalljee; 25 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 21 bales cotton, Dewjee Wagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Scotsman (s)—8,001 cwts linseed, Tickell and Co; 15 bales skins, Dharsey Heerjee; 6 bales hides, Jairaz Luckumusee; 2 cases T. shells and 2¼ cwts olibanum, Hajeebhoy Lalljee.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Inchulva (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

China (s)—10 bales silk waste, Meiffre Naveu and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, A. C. Dady and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bokhara (s)—250 cwts onions, Husson Babun; 45 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 22 chests opium, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 13 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 25 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bokhara (s)—57 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 10 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 54 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 34 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardaseer Hormarjee, deceased, Chalk and W.—Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee and another vs Hormarjee Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Wadia—Hearn, C. and L.—Part Heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

[illegible]—Payne and G.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs [illegible]enry Clapham and others—Prescot and W.—Part [illegible]

[illegible] and H.—Krishna Kusla and others vs [illegible]odher and another—Chalk & W.

[illegible] Manoredas vs Bhug[illegible] Munshi.

[illegible] Justice WEST.)
[illegible] final disposal.

[illegible]das Goculdas Pasta vs [illegible]—Hearn, C. and L.

[illegible]bhoy Currimbhoy and [illegible]ewjee—In person.

[illegible]llace and others vs J. G' [illegible] and W.

[illegible] A. Wallace and others vs [illegible] and another—Macfarlane

[illegible] Hurjeewan vs Nurrotumdas [illegible]T. and D.; and H., C. and B.

[illegible]rrotumdas Jairam and others [illegible] Hurjeewan and others—Smith

[illegible]rrotumdas Jairam and others [illegible] Hurjeewan and others—Smith

[illegible] Intestate Jurisdiction.

[illegible]ministration of the property and [illegible] Balcrustnajee, deceased.

[illegible]onabai and another vs Atmaram [illegible]urner.

MI[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 23.

Pringle, Conductor, Adjt.-Genl.'s Dept., from leave, from England.
Hill, Col., Madras Cavalry, H. C., on leave, from Bolaram.
Domville, Lieut., 1st Sind Horse, from leave, from England.
Patton, Lieut.-Col., Cheshire, on duty, from England.
Story, Col., 1st Goorkhas, from leave, from England.
Spencer, Surgn.-Major, from leave, from England.
Mookerjee, Surgn.-Major, from leave, from England.
McNamara, Surgn., from leave, from England.
Twentyman, Lieut.-Col., R. Lancaster, from leave, from England.
Hojel, Surgn.-Major, from leave, from England.
Ashby, Lieut., 10th Bombay N. L. I., from leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 24.

Wright, Bt.-Surgn., on duty, from Bengal.
Long, Surgn.-Major, on leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.

Caulfield, Lieut., 10th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 23.

Pringle, Conductor, Adjt, Genl.'s Dept., from leave, to Poona.
O'Donnell, Lieut., 10th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, to Poona.
Clementi, Major, Dy. Judge Advocate, on duty, to Suez.

AUGUST 24.

Rainsford, Surgn., on duty, to Egypt.
Storey, Col., 1st Goorkhas, from leave, to Dharmsala.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 24.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut. W. W. Baker, R.E., are placed at the disposal of Govt. in the P. W. D. with effect from the date on which he proceeded to Satara.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Col. H. R. M. Van Heythuysen, S. C., Asst. Comsy. Gen.

Genl. Order No. 150, dated 11th March, is cancelled.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteer Corps.—Capt. L. A. T. McCudden, S. C., to officiate as Adjt. of the above Corps during the absence of Capt. J. N. Walker on furlough.

Surg. T. E. Wargan, I. M. D., is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The services of Surg. W. G. H. Henderson, I. M. D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Civil Dept.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. L. C. Barton, Political Agent in Kathiawar, [illegible]ted privilege leave for eighty-six days from [illegible] or such subsequent date as he may [illegible]

[illegible]ments are made during the [illegible]n, Political Agent, Kathia[illegible] until further orders:—

[illegible]s, First Asst. to the [illegible]war, to act as Political [illegible]

[illegible] Second Asst. to the [illegible]ar, to act as First [illegible], Kathiawar.

[illegible]ing Third Asst. to the [illegible]ar, to act as Second [illegible], Kathiawar.

[illegible] Fourth Asst. to the [illegible]ar, to act as Third [illegible] Kathiawar.

[illegible] Fourth Asst. to the [illegible], in addition to his [illegible] Surveys under the [illegible]awar.

[illegible]C.S., and R. A. Lamb, [illegible]ary measure, to be [illegible]n Khandesh, from [illegible]

[illegible]NT.

[illegible]ed to make the [illegible] on the return [illegible]

[illegible]rade Senior [illegible] Poona for [illegible]ntil further [illegible]

[illegible] and Sessions [illegible] orders.

[illegible]o invest Mr. J. L. [illegible] of a Dist. Judge [illegible]oona Dist. forming the [illegible]

[illegible] pleased to appoint Mr. [illegible]ions Judge in the Poona [illegible]ct that he shall try all [illegible]d to him for trial by [illegible]r Dist.

[illegible] Deval, substantive pro tem. Mamlatdar of Sampgaon, in the Dist. of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that Dist.

Mr. Dhunjisha Edalji, Actg. Mamlatdar of Thasra in the Dist. of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Second Class in that Dist.

Major-Genl. W. S. Hewett, Supdt. of the Common Jail of Bombay for the Civil Side, is allowed leave of absence for ten days from 19th instant.

Mr. Edward Van Der Straaten is appointed to act as Supdt. of the Common Jail of Bombay for the Civil Side during the absence on leave of Major-Genl. Hewett.

Messrs. Madhavrao Pandurang Barve and A. K. Oliver respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst. Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court and Supdt. of the High Court Press, on 3rd instant.

Rao Saheb Narayan Raoji Sathe, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Mahad in the Thana Dist., delivered over charge of his Court on 5th instant.

Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and P. Ryan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Presidency Magistrate on 17th instant.

Messrs. P. Ryan and Shewshankar Govindram respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Presidency Magte. on 17th instant.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. C. N. Contractor and S. F. Mirza respectively delivered over and received charge of the Shikarpur High School on 20th ultimo.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. J. K. Spence to be First Asst. Collr. at Sholapur.

Mr. E. McCallum to be Asst. Collr. at Kaladgi.

Mr. A. Keyser to be First Asst. Collr. at Kolaba.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept.:—

Poona District.—Mr. Karimodin valad Daimodin, Third Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Sirur, to be Third Grade, Special Sub-Registrar of Ambegaon.

Mr. Mahadaji Sakharam, Third Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Ambegaon, to be Third Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Sirur.

Mr. Sitaram Chintaman, Fourth Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Baramati, to be Fourth Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Indapur.

Mr. Mohoniraj Sadashiv, Fourth Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Indapur, to be Fourth Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Baramati.

Mr. Ratanji Shapurji Chothia, Probationary Inspr. of Registration and Stamps, First Div., is confirmed in his appointment.

Surgn.-Major J. Davidson, M.A., M.B., to be Supdt. of Mahableshwar for a term of two years from 1st October in succession to Surg.-Major W. McConaghy, M.D.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.S., to act as Collr. and Magte. of the Dist. of Belgaum and Dist. Registrar, Belgaum, during the absence on privilege leave for one month of Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise, C.S.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept:—

Dharwar District.—Mr. Anant Mahadev, Karkun to the Sub-Registrar of Dharwar, to be Fifth Grade Probationary Special Sub-Registrar of Ron.

Mr. Lakshman Narsinh, Karkun to the Sub-Registrar of Gadag, to be Fifth Grade Probationary Special Sub-Registrar of Bankapur.

Mr. Hanmant Bhimaji Despande, Actg. Karkun to the Sub-Registrar of Bankapur, to be Seventh Grade Probationary Special Sub-Registrar of Kalghatgi.

Mr. Nagesh Krishna, Karkun to the Sub. Registrar of Kalghati, to be Seventh Grade Probationary Special Sub-Registrar of Kod.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. Nilkanth Dayabhoy is appointed to the Medical charge of the Ranchodlal Dispensary at Ahmedabad.

The undermentioned Asst.-Surgns. have been placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from the dates set opposite their names:—Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee Nanavati, 8th August; Mr. Damodher Raghunath Dhume, 5th Aug.; Mr. Dinshaw Hormasjee Motivala, 4th Aug.; Mr. Hormasjee Jamsetjee Servai, 5th Aug.

Surg. W. G. H. Henderson is appointed to act as Civil Surg., Karwar, during the absence of Surg. Major J. Davies or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to promote Hony. Lieut. and Depy. Asst. Comsy. M. Dowling to be an Asst. Engr., First Grade (Extra).

Mr. H. Kennedy, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from 4th proximo.

Mr. S. C. Chitnis delivered over and Mr. Narayan Bhicaji received charge of the office of Huzur Depy. Collr., Kolaba, on 11th instant.

In consequence of the transfer of Rao Saheb Virprasad Tapiprasad to the Bombay Municipality, the following appointments are made until further orders:—

Rao Saheb Hurkisandas Jugjiwundas to be substantive pro tem. First Grade Mamlatdar.

Khan Saheb Dinsha Jamsetji to be substantive pro tem. Second Grade Mamlatdar.

Rao Saheb Kheshavlal Kalidas to be Substantive pro tem. Third Grade Mamlatdar.

Mr. Dhunjisha Edulji to be Probationary substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Mamlatdar and to do duty at Thasra in Kaira, until the return of Mr. Dinsha Jamsedjee from leave, and then to do duty at Borsad in the same Dist.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.—Azam Trimbak Shripad, Second Class Chief Constable, is appointed to act for Rao Saheb V. N. Devashikhamony, Second Class Police Inspector in the Dharwar Dist., on six months' furlough from 19th June.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following persons have passed the Examination for the Office of Native Magistrate held at Bombay on the 3rd and 4th May under the rules published in Govt. Notification No. 3380, dated 11th June 1879. The names are in order of merit: those marked with asterisks have passed the Examination in English, and the rest in the vernaculars of their respective Districts.

Under Rule IX. (Magistrate of the Second Class)—Mahadev Bapuji Jog, Kolhapur; Datto Balvant Gadbole, Kolhapur; Keshav Ganesh Devasthale, Kolhapur; *Raoji Gangadhar Khote, Belgaum; *Vinayak Damodhar Dikshit, Poona; Bhimrao Gopal Mysalkar, Kolhapur; Nanaji Konher Rajhauns, Poona; Amitrao Wamnaji Dikshit, Thana; Sivaram Bapuji Desai, Ratnagiri; *Shridhar Narayan Shetye, Ratnagiri; *Kharshedji Rastamji Dadachanji, Bombay; Balvantrao Wamnaji Chitre, Thana; *Sajo Krishna Dhond, Ratnagiri; *Jamnadas Maneklal, Surat; *Balkrishna Mahadeo Chitale, Poona; Janardan Gopal Dandekar, Kaladgi; *Narayan Ramchandra Sudame, Poona; and *Pestonji Ratanji Mehta, Baroda.

Under Rule VIII. (Magistrate of the Third Class.)—*Kashinath Ramchandra Naregal, Belgaum; *Keshav Narayan Kadoli, Kaladgi; *Mahadev Keshav Kumthekar, Sholapur; *Lakshman Narsing, Khandesh; *Morarji Mangalji Pandia, Kathiawa; *Hari Bhikaji Wagle, Baroda; *Vishnu Anant Patvardhan, Poona; *Venkatesh Bhimrao Bhandivad, Belgaum; Gurrao Shesho, Kaladgi; *Narayan Gopal Raje, Thana; *Mancharam Bhagvauji Bhat, Baroda; *Rango Krishna Bhandivad, Belgaum; *Sitaram Ganesh Patankar, Poona; Bhimbhai Himatram Mehta, Baroda; *Shripad Govind Jaishi, Kanara; *Jeyshankar Mulji Shastri, Kaira; *Mahadev Janardhan Gupte, Kolaba; Chhaganlal Manekji Sukal, Ahmedabad; *Raghvendra Govind Rayadurg, Dharwar; *Dadabhai Nasarvanji Nanavati, Surat; Mangesh Nilkanth Nerlekar, Dharwar; *Jamsetji Rattonji Daruvala, Bombay; *Sorabji Rattonji Master Broach; *Narayan Hari Gharpurie, Khandesh; Ramchandra Narsinh Harkar, Dharwar; Kalidas Lakshmishankar, Cutch; *Narsinh Ganesh Nadgir, Karwar; *Vithaldas Narotamdas Nagarset, Ahmedabad; Ganesh Bapuji Patankar, Thana; Gorakh Ansawant, Ratnagiri; Pranjivandas Chhabildas Seth, Baroda; Ashwath Dhondrao Kadpekar, Dharwar; Datto Abaji Sardesai, Kolhapur; *Atmaram Balvant Kharkar, Kolaba; Balkrishna Narayan Pandit, Baroda; *Motilal Chunilal Gundaria, Broach; Bapuji Vinayak Khare, Dharwar; *Dulerai Girdharlal Mehta, Baroda; Appaji Hari Bhave, Mudhol; Babaji Shankar Lalit, Kolhapur; Balvant Babji Joglekar, Nasik; Bhaskar Venkatesh Hingne, Poona; *Pestanji Karsetji Thanavala, Bombay; *Vasudev Gopal Chitale, Thana; Nagarji Mohanbhai Desai, Baroda; Yashvant Ganesh Rajadhyaksh, Kolaba; *Chunilal Amritram, Cutch; *Madhavrao Pandoba Randive, Baroda; Ramchandra Keshav Gokhale, Kolhapur; Shriniwas Subrao Kamlapur, Dharwar; *Venkatesh Govindrao Bagalkotkar, Dharwar; *Vishnu Balvant Gogte, Baroda; Anandrao Bhagvant Khole, Baroda; Madhavrao Sakharam Sonalkar, Thana; *Pestonji Aspandiarji Valsara, Bombay; Keshav Ganesh Chhatre, Kurundvad; Ramchandra Ganesh Kelkar, Miraj; Naro Ganesh Shivadekar, Khandesh; and Ramchandra Babaji Nachne, Satara.

SURGEO[illegible]

DR. C. [illegible]Y

(LICENTIATE OF DENTA[illegible]AL COLLEGE OF SURGEON[illegible]

No. 23, RAMPA[illegible]

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next[illegible]Office

THE *BOMBAY GAZE*[illegible]OONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

GRAEFENBERG
MARSHALL'S UTERINE
CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his valuable instruments for suiting the sight.

The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles is well known throughout India, and in order to place them within the reach of every one, he has now fitted them in steel frames, which they are authorised to sell for the price of the Pebbles only.

Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application; it contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of the cases having been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had failed to find a remedy, and it also contains, for the benefit of persons who cannot pay us a visit, a sheet of questions, the answers to which, when carefully given, will enable us to select suitable glasses.

Up-country orders attended to promptly.
Testing Glasses sent on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BYAM—August 19, at Kasauli, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Byam, York and Lancaster Regiment, of a son.

LARMOUR—August 19, at Calcutta, the wife of C. F. Larmour, of a son.

SAWYER—August 20, at Landour, the wife of Captain H. A. Sawyer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRANFOOT—OGG—August 16, at Coonoor, Arthur Mudge Branfoot, M.B., Surgeon I. M. D., to Alice Stewart, daughter of G. S. W. Ogg, M.B., Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General H. M.'s Forces, Secunderabad.

DEATHS.

BARNARD—August 7, at Dinapore, Mrs. Ellen Barnard, widow of the late R. Barnard, Superintendent and Assistant Collector of Customs, False Point Lighthouse.

BENNET—August 5, at Bhagalpore, Thomas Benjamin Bennet, aged 59 years.

PARKERSON—August 16, at Khodna Factory, near Delhi, Harry Mount Parkerson, Major, Retired List, late 63rd (Manchester), Regiment.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"VOX POPULI."—Unauthenticated.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1882.

THE news from Egypt shows that the centre of gravity is steadily shifting from Alexandria to Ismailia. It is understood that General Hamley, with the bulk of the force at the former city, will be embarked and conveyed to Ismailia to strengthen Sir Garnet Wolseley's division, a garrison being left in Alexandria. The belief that this movement is contemplated is probably well founded. A concentration of the invading army under existing circumstances is in accordance with the first principles of strategy. Arabi has assembled a large force at Tel-el-Kebir, a position on the railway and the freshwater canal about forty miles nearly due west of Ismailia, and about eighteen miles east of Zagazig. The advanced guard of this army, numbering 3,000 men, is only a few miles from Ismailia. Yesterday some of our cavalry was to be sent forward, doubtless to reconnoitre the position taken up by the advanced guard; and it was stated to be Sir Garnet Wolseley's intention to push forward with his division without delay. It will fare badly with the three thousand unless they effect a timely retreat, for they must be perilously far from their supports. Probably they may have railway trains at hand to take them back to Zagazig. It is scarcely to be hoped for that the enemy's main body will hurry up to the succour of the advanced guard, and thus give Sir Garnet Wolseley the opportunity of encountering it close to his own base. The British General is not likely to carry the small division which is at present available at Ismailia so far afield as Tel-el-Kebir, where the enemy has no doubt constructed entrenchments. The distance from the base at Ismailia would require too large a force to preserve the communications to admit of his fighting the enemy with anything like an equality of force. He will therefore probably content himself for the present with disposing of the body of 3,000 men in his immediate neighbourhood, and defer the more extensive operations until the arrival of the Indian Contingent, which must now be close at hand, or perhaps even that of Sir E. Hamley's division. Meanwhile the Nile is rising. The fact will only be of moment if Arabi knows how to take advantage of it. And in any case the danger of impediments from the breaking down of the banks of the canals will not be found to be so great in the case of operations undertaken from the side of Ismailia as they would have been had the advance been attempted from Alexandria. It is satisfactory to learn that the prohibition of traffic on the Canal has been removed, and that steamers are now going through. Commerce will resume its course while the campaign proceeds. On the other hand, it is unpleasant to hear that the agitation against the Christians in Syria is on the increase, and that the Governor of Damascus has been obliged to demand more troops. However, this will not interfere with the operations of our force in Egypt, though it is a symptom of the rising excitement amongst Moslems which presages a fanatical resistance as the struggle goes on.

THE very favourable report of the administration of the Port Trust for the year 1881-82, which is just published, makes it difficult to realize that only a year or two ago an end was put to the then exciting discussions regarding the administration of the harbour and foreshore of Bombay. The purchase of the Elphinstone property, the advisability of docks and the position in which they should be planned, the competition with the owners of the various foreshore properties and their subsequent purchase, all of these, though commanding immense interest at the time, are quite forgotten in the unexpected surplus of nearly nine lakhs of rupees in the second financial year after the completion of the works referred [illegible] preposterous as the scheme may now appear. It is a little singular that the dock is now not more popular with any than it is with those who, in the discussions, never failed to assert that no dock was needed, and that ships could be more quickly discharged and loaded in the stream than in a dock. The advocates for the dock, indeed, hardly urged that there was any necessity for it in a harbour which in the greater portion of the year is as quiet as a dock, but looked upon it as the only means of utilizing the Elphinstone property, which had been bought by Government and made a charge on the trade. Three years elapsed after the Elphinstone property was purchased before the Port Trust was formed, and though the subject of docks was at once taken up for discussion, so little agreement was there on the subject among the Trustees that one scheme was recommended by a majority of five Trustees, an alternative was recommended by a minority of three, while another plan—and this the one finally adopted—was recommended by only one Trustee. After the construction of the dock had been decided upon and approved by the Secretary of State, the scheme was rendered practically abortive by making it dependent on the southern channel, a costly and tedious work; and it was only when the course of time led to changes in the personnel of the Public Works Department in this Presidency that this arrangement was abandoned and the dock gates altered and the northern channel dredged for the passage of vessels.

It is therefore with unusual satisfaction that we receive the Administration Report of the Trust for the last financial year, giving, as it does, such a favourable return of the year's working. The revenue was Rs. 37,45,691; the expenditure, Rs. 28,72,611; balance to the good, Rs. 8,73,080. A clear surplus of nearly nine lakhs of rupees, while the burdens in the trade have been comparatively light, certainly puts the seal of success on the action of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Trustees of the Port, in the purchase of the foreshore properties and in their management. The year was perhaps an exceptional one: good harvests of grain and cotton had stimulated the trade in the two most important articles of export; but on the other hand, the import trade had not been particularly active, indeed had fallen off in two or three important branches. The great advantage secured was in the evidence given of the great advantage of the dock, and in the opportunity given to the Trustees of increasing their shed accommodation and in other ways making the dock more efficient. One very satisfactory item in the report is the increased occupancy of the land estate of the Trust. The direct income from this source has now advanced to Rs. 96,441. It is most fortunate for the trade of the port that Government did not act on the wishes of the Trustees when, discouraged by the results of the first year's working, they asked Government to take over the land estate of the Trust, a course which was also at one time urged by the Committee of the Chamber. It was in 1874 that the Trustees asked Government to remit Rs. 1,60,000 of the interest due on the Elphinstone purchase, or else to take over the land estate; and the Bombay Government went so far as to recommend to the Government of India the resumption of the land estate. It is probable that, if the proportion of rent due on the land where the Trustees have erected buildings of their own were credited to the account, the Rs. 1,60,000 per annum is already earned from the land estate, though not half utilized. The increased importance of the Trust and the additional responsibility thrown upon the Trustees and their officers since its formation are shown in the revenue, which has grown from Rs. 7,68,000, the amount received for the nine months from the formation of the Trust to the end of the first financial year, March 31 of 1874, to Rs. 37,46,000 for the year just closed. A deficit of Rs. 1,64,862 was the result of that year's working; a surplus of Rs. 8,73,080 that of the past year. The charge for interest has in the same time advanced from Rs. 6,47,328 to Rs. 15,30,420; while the foreign trade of the port has increased from 35 crores in 1871-72 to 50 crores in 1881-82. For the details of figures showing the various improvements we refer our readers to the report itself. It certainly looks as if the reduction in fees made this year would be but the beginning of important reductions in the future. It is right that a fair sum should be set aside each year as a sinking fund to effect the redemption of the debt, but it would not be fair that the trade of the present day should be overtaxed for this purpose, more especially as the land estate is a tangible security for the debt, and its income, which must be an increasing one, is the most natural as well as the soundest basis for a sinking fund.

We note that the proposal for increased dock accommodation is still in the hands of a special committee. As it is now more than a year since the proposal to consider the subject was brought before the Trust, it is clear that it was not taken up a moment too early. Looking at the time still required for the discussion by the Trust, by the Chamber of Commerce, and by the public, of the alternative plans to be submitted; at the lengthened negotiations sure to ensue as to the time and mode of raising the money, for which the Secretary of State's sanction may possibly be necessary; at the time required for arranging the contract; and at the years necessary for construction, the importance of avoiding all unnecessary delay in this preliminary work will be recognised. There is one point in the Report which seems to call for criticism, and that is the heads under which the summary of revenue and expenditure are given on the first page. The names Bunder Properties and Harbour Properties are misnomers, or carry no meanin[illegible] while the putting of a small [illegible] Rs. 6,000 to the Revenue fro[illegible] the Trust has a large landed est[illegible] valuable buildings, and the [illegible] diture on the same is R[illegible] strange. The division is made, so far as we can judge, in order to show the amounts collected and spent under the several departments, and they would be intelligible and more satisfactory if thus expressed. If instead of "Bunder Properties," which is a misnomer as the revenue referred to has in a large measure nothing whatever to do with the bunders, we had simply "Revenue collected through the Traffic Department," it would be understood. Again, if instead of "Harbour Properties," which is unintelligible, we had "Marine Department," even the most cursory reader would recognize at once that the revenue and expenditure designated referred to those in charge of the Port Officer. The simple word "Rents," which is entirely misleading, should have in its place something which would explain what those small sums represent. While on the 1st page of the Report the revenue from rents is placed at Rs. 6,535, on page 4 it is given as Rs. 4,63,038. But these criticisms are only on matters of detail, which are, of course, quite unimportant compared with the general results of the working of the Trust. This last must be satisfactory not only to the mercantile community, but also to Government, who have an interest in the property to the extent of nearly three crores of rupees. The Port Trust, as now administered, is a satisfactory example of the working of the principle of local government to which the present Supreme Government is happily pledged. The merchants of this port have managed their own harbour affairs for the past eight years, and the result has been a decided success.

A STATEMENT of the annual cost of a native soldier of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, during the past five years, ending March 31, 1880, has just been issued as a Parliamentary Paper. The statement gives the average of pay and allowances, and also the proportionate annual cost of arms and accoutrements, the average per [illegible]an of musketry inspection charges, cost of [illegible]othing, medical charges, barrack furniture, [illegible]tting, rations, and all other direct and in[illegible]rect charges averaged per man. The native [illegible]illery are confined to Bombay, the Punjab [illegible]ontier Force, and the Hyderabad Contingent. [illegible] would appear that the most costly native [illegible]illery force is that of the Hyderabad Con[illegible]gent. The average total annual cost of a [illegible]dier for the last year cited is Rs. 169-9-4, of which Rs. 113-15-3 is for pay and allowances. This is a less sum than was expended in 1878-79. In that year the annual cost was Rs. 184-1-3 per man, of which Rs. 115-0-8 was for pay and allowances. In Bombay the total cost of a soldier was, in 1879-80, Rs. 164-5-10, of which Rs. 105-8-0 was for pay and allowances. In the previous year the total charge was as high as Rs. 192-15-6. The amount expended under the head of pay and allowances, however, was eight annas less than in the former year, and the increase in cost was mainly due to increased "compensation for dearness of food." In the Punjab Frontier Force the total cost is only Rs. 132-11-5 per man, of which Rs. 100-0-5 is for pay and allowances. To this force, however, the State supplies huts. In 1877-78 the average cost per man of this force amounted to Rs. 212-13-10, the increase being due to a large issue of arms and accoutrements. The most expensive force is of course the cavalry, the annual cost of which per man ranges from Rs. 536-11-4 in Bombay to Rs. 385-11-0 in the Central India Agency. The figures given under the head of pay and allowances are somewhat misleading. Thus while the pay and allowances of a Bombay trooper are put down at Rs. 360-1-6, the amount paid to his colleague in Madras under this head is only Rs. 124-5-2. This discrepancy is evidently owing to the inclusion of charges such as horse-keep in the regimental pay, which in the Madras accounts are kept under separate headings. Of the Presidency cavalry that of Bengal is the cheapest. The average total cost per man in Bengal is Rs. 435-9-9; in Bombay it is Rs. 536-11-4; in Madras, Rs. 547-1-2; in the Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 513-10-1; in the Punjab Frontier Force, Rs. 434-11-0; in the Rajputana Agency, Rs. 391-6-0; and in the Central India Agency, as before mentioned, Rs. 385-11-0. The most costly infantry is that of Bombay, in which each man is credited with an annual cost of Rs. 184-8-8, against Rs. 159-4-9 in Bengal, Rs. 180-9-3 in Madras, Rs. 173-10-6 in Hyderabad, Rs. 143-4-4 in the Punjab Frontier Force, Rs. 144-4-6 in the Rajputana Agency, and Rs. 142-1-5 in the Central India Agency. The expenditure under the head of pay and allowances is Rs. 105-11 in Bombay, Rs. 100-8-0 in Bengal, Rs. 106-4-3 in Madras, Rs. 102-12-10 in Hyderabad, Rs. 98-3-3 in Central India, and Rs. 95-6-2 in Rajputana. An item which is relatively much higher in Bombay and Madras than elsewhere is the compensation for dearness of food. The average sum per man paid under this head in the year last cited was Rs. 35-2-7 in Bombay, and Rs. 38-12-4 in Madras, against Rs. 21-8 in Bengal, Rs. 15-14 in the Punjab Frontier Force, Rs. 12-2 in Central India, Rs. 13 in Rajputana, and Rs. 34-14 in Hyderabad.

MR. BUDROODIN TYABJEE, who has been appointed to the Legislative Council, in succession to His Highness Aga Ali Shah, is a well-known Mahomedan barrister, with an extensive practice in the Bombay High Court. He will be a thoroughly efficient representative of the claims and interests of his large community in the Council. His immediate predecessor was handicapped by a want of knowledge of the English language sufficient to enable him to speak effectively on any subject which came up for discussion. Mr. Tyabjee will be at no loss on that ground; and he has an acquaintance with the affairs, interests, and requirements of Mahomedans in Bombay probably equal to that of any member of his community. Rao Bahadur K. V. Raste has also been appointed to the Council. His claim to the appointment appears to have rested on the fact that he belongs to an old Poona family. He is not a man of the forward school, and has not received what is, in the present days of universities and colleges, understood by a liberal education. He is known at Poona as a "Red, red Sirdar," which we take to mean that he belongs to the ultra-conservative Brahmin school.

A SLASHING pamphlet on the Egyptian question has been brought out in London by Mr. Seymour Keay, of Hyderabad. It is the fruit of much study of Parliamentary Papers, every page bristling with damaging passages from the reports and despatches of the Controllers-General, the Consul-General, and other authorities. The indictment is strongly put, and the evidence being out of the mouths of those arraigned, cannot be lightly set aside. Still the pamphlet seems to us to ignore too completely the other side of the question. That side was put with wonderful suavity by Lord Granville in his despatch of the 11th July. By binding together the Foreign Minister's State Paper and Mr. Seymour Keay's brochure, the general reader can have in his hand the materials for forming a sound opinion as to the merits of a very curious controversy between Europe and Egypt.

OUR local contemporary has taken upon itself the harmless but unprofitable task of correcting the too frequent blunders of the London press respecting Indian affairs, regardless of the fact that a not over-censorious critic might quote from its own columns errors quite as ridiculous in their way concerning English politics, politicians, and public men generally. An unlucky interpolation yesterday in the report of a police case, cut from a London newspaper, affords an illustration, though by no means the most remarkable that might be obtained, of the manner in which that journal "enlightens" its readers on English matters. Mr. F. A. Hyndman, manager of a London [illegible] further that he "is the author of the articles on the insolvency of India which created so much sensation about three years ago." As a matter of fact it was the defendant, Mr. Williams, who was the correspondent in Afghanistan; while the author of the articles on the financial condition of India was not Mr. F. A. Hyndman, barrister, of 3, Temple Gardens, but Mr. H. M. Hyndman, president of the "Democratic Federation of Great Britain," and a politician of a very different colour indeed from the managing director of the Conservative *Evening News*.

WITH THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

S. S. HYDASPES, ADEN, AUG. 16.

WHEN last an Indian general led an expeditionary force to Egypt he was two months on the voyage. General Baird, it is recorded, sailed from Bombay on the 6th April, 1801, and arrived at Cosseir on the 8th June following. The plan was that he should thence cross the desert to the Nile, and press down the river on Cairo, while the English division advanced upon it from the north. Only after much difficulty did he get his men across the desert, and it was but to find that the French in Cairo had capitulated, and that his labours had been in vain. The worthy general, it is to be feared, must have grown very choleric. There are reasonable expectations that the present expedition will give cause for more satisfactory emotion, whatever aspect affairs may assume in Egypt. The Government of India in preparing it have, it is said, executed the feat of planning the best organised expedition that has ever been sent from India. Stores and supplies of all kinds, of which the mere catalogue is of Brobdingnagian proportions, have been lavished on it with the wonted generosity, but, what the experienced say is more unusual, they will be easily get-at-able in the time of need. Transport has been granted with an abundant hand, and a rigorously observed organisation here too, it is hoped, will add to its efficacy. Commissariat and Transport arrangements have been so made that the force, immediately on landing, could take the field for five days without being dependent on the country for supplies of any kind, and it would probably work in greater comfort than troops in the field have ever enjoyed before. A five days' march from Ismailia westward would carry it far out of the desert, and into the inhabited land, and it may prove to have been a wise foresight to be ready for a rapid and immediate advance. The desert proved General Baird's worst enemy, and it may chance that the Indian Contingent may not have the opportunity of testing the Egyptian mettle. It will doubtless not be satisfactory to have come so far across the sea to so impotent a conclusion, but it will be seen from what has been said that the force is likely to go through with success the ordeal of the desert and its accompanying ills.

The elements so far have proved most gracious; the sea has not stormed and flouted as is its wont at this season; its wrath has been of the simmering kind, and for the last two days it has been steadily subsiding to a lake-like calm. Since yesterday morning we have been steaming over its placid depths with a scarcely perceptible motion, though at eleven knots the hour. A passage of six days and a half to Aden in the monsoon, Captain Scrivener boasts, beats the record. At the same rate of progress we should reach Suez on Sunday or on Monday morning. The sea has not been rough, but, it must be confessed, it has done its usual fell work, and the approach of perfectly placid water yesterday was a boon and a blessing to many of Her Majesty's gallant soldiers temporarily *hors de combat*. It is indeed fortunate that things have gone so smoothly as they have, for a ship crowded like this with human beings, horses, ponies, and mules would contain a considerable total of misery in tempestuous weather. There are on board as passengers General Macpherson and the staff counting 18, one troop (55 men) of the 6th B. C. under command of Captain Gordon; native followers numbering 122; 21 non-commissioned officers, &c., belonging to the Commissariat. There are further 84 horses, 31 ponies, and 16 mules. So many lungs want plenty of fresh air, and happily the human portion have mostly been able to remain on deck. A small number of the cavalry horses are permanently on deck, where a row of boxes on either side of the hatchway over the engine-room accommodates them as comfortably as may be. The rest, with the ponies and the mules, are put up in the 'tween decks. Right away from the entrance to the saloon to beyond the fore hatchway there run on each side of the ship a range of stalls. About the hatchway, where there is a good circulation of air, there is a third range in the centre. In this part of the ship the chargers belonging to General Macpherson and those of the staff have been placed. The stalls are roughly built, but strong; they must be found of comfort by the horses, inasmuch as they offer a support when the vessel rolls and pitches. The horses have each a separate box, but the ponies and mules are placed, some of them, two and three together. They appear to like the arrangement, and when not eating stand amicably rubbing noses. The avenue formed along the length of the ship by the erection of the stalls would, with the exits above at each end, secure good ventilation, but there are besides numerous approaches from the upper deck, each of which of course serves as a shaft for the conveyance of air. A line of large-sized portholes goes the length of the ship, and since the ports were opened yesterday morning the ventilation has left nothing to be desired. It was not an easy operation for a man to get behind the horses and screw down these ports when we left Bombay, nor again to open them, and it might prove a note worth making that when next horses are sent over sea on an expedition like this a narrow passage should be left behind their stalls for the above purpose. The health of the animals has been very good. The staff horses have their masters' eyes to see to their welfare; the animals belonging to the 6th B. C., the ever-constant attention of Captain Gordon; and Colonel Hayter has acquired a tender solicitude for his mules. The chargers are perhaps as well as ever they were on land; they eat well and they drink well, and though probably they are beginning to feel their constrained position irksome, they show no physical signs of weariness. The mules take their lot with accustomed equanimity, and most of the ponies appear to be well contented; some, however, who have been placed alongside the engine-room hatchway, present a contrast to their neighbours better off around them, but now that for the remainder of the voyage there are promises of a placid sea the fresh air through the opened ports will doubtless revive their drooping spirits. There have been no losses as yet reported among any class of animals.

It is wonderful how the men and followers have revived since yesterday morning; but the day before, in the best of them, there was a look in each man's face as though he despaired of life, and the native countenance is an organism that can express despair of marvellous effect and variety. Since yesterday there have been evidences of the prevalence of a more hopeful outlook on things in general, and to-day hope has regained its ascendancy even in the worst cases. Everything has been done to induce the sowars and followers to stop on deck as much as possible, and Dr. Owen, who has been appointed Sanitary Officer to the force, has had those who were down below regularly sent up every morning at daybreak. The quarters provided down below are in the hold under the saloon, where usually passengers' baggage is stowed. The accommodation has been arranged more that all may be ready for any emergency than with any hope and expectation that it would be much used. The hold is below water-line, and therefore to give light and air, the hatches have been opened up, and shafts built up through the saloon to some ten feet above the quarter-deck. There are four such shafts, and the condition of the hold is not so undesirable as may be supposed. Under the shafts there is a good draught, and even in the remoter corners of the large and twilight chamber the air is fairly sweet, and at all events not worse than that in a cabin with the door closed. The place has not been much inhabited, however, but some of the sick men seem to prefer its seclusion to the garish deck. They would all come up in the morning as bidden, but gradually one here and another there would disappear below again, just as a sick dog likes to hide himself in a corner.

The body of troops on board this vessel, as those on board the other transports, represent organised units capable of taking the field in light marching order immediately on landing. This has been arranged by direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, according to which every body of troops on each ship has taken with it half its allowance of transport animals, instead of going in one vessel and leaving its transport to come in another. The transport mules allowed for the expedition are on the Kabul scale and numbered, when the strength of the force was fixed at a little over 5,300, a total of 4,000; doubtless as the force is to be increased there will be an addition to the mules. The Seaforth Highlanders are allotted 636 animals, the two companies of Sappers and Miners 144, each regiment of native infantry 194, the cavalry 149, a battery of artillery 155; out of the total 4,000, 2,517 are to be allotted regimentally, and the rest remain over for general purposes. Now, His Excellency's directions were that every body of troops embarking should be accompanied by one-half of its allotted number of animals, and with each ship this arrangement has been carried out. The result is that, should occasion call for the step, each such body being an independent organised unit could take the field, with kits and ammunition even, if needful, on its own account. The arrangement will, in any case, it is hoped, tend to increase the efficiency of the transport organization. The Transport states that now for the first time in its history is it to have a fair trial, and that its efforts to maintain an eff[illegible] things are not to be constan[illegible] to, and brought to naught by, suppose[illegible]

The expedition has also with the [illegible] age been provided with an improv[illegible] corps. The miscellaneous body that [illegible] the functions of an ambulance has [illegible] by an organized corps. The Ka[illegible] number, accompanying the force ha[illegible] under direction of the Transport [illegible] will be equipped and made over [illegible] occasion arises, to the medical branc[illegible] narily the men will be available [illegible] the camp for anything to which the[illegible] put. They are divided into colum[illegible] nies, and each unit is independe[illegible] attached to, and detached from, [illegible] strength and at such times as may [illegible] part of the arrangement of ma[illegible] on each ship as self-sufficient a[illegible] vessel takes a dhooly and six [illegible] dhooly of the Hydaspes has be[illegible] rimented upon and yesterday c[illegible] timely fate, when a g[illegible] taking a little open a[illegible] suggestion has been mad[illegible] painted like railway waggo[illegible] The ambulance corps is [illegible] not the least among the "[illegible] vided for the force. Gene[illegible] intends to give no little a[illegible] side of the campaign, if su[illegible] has from starting got Dr. [illegible] thoroughly disinfected eve[illegible] quarters are kept strictly [illegible] making things pleasant in [illegible] deck, and cleansing the foul air from forward, a patent "lung" has been fitted by the saloon door and reaches some feet above the deck.

Life on boardship has probably not differed much from the usual course of life in that condition. The great duty of eating has assumed its wonted importance in such circumstances, and although its performance in complete success has been to many unavoidably marred till late, yet since yesterday everyone has resumed a regular appetite at the usual hours.

We leave Aden in about three hours time, for Suez as it seems, but whether we shall disembark, and if so, what the duration of our stay may be, must be decided by events. Suez and Port Said are the gates of the Canal, but the keys hang at Cairo.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THE s. s. Boskenna Bay, Darien, and Canal are loaded with mules and stores, and will probably leave for Egypt this morning.

THE s. s. St. Columbia and Sirdhana will leave to-morrow.

THE following vessels have yet to leave:—Huzara, Corinth, Lucinda, Principia, Chilka, Ischia, Egbert, and Maharajah.

THE Executive officers of the Commissariat Department are now having a little breathing time. For several weeks they have been literally overwhelmed with work, which they have got through very rapidly, to the great advantage of the service. These officers who have done so well are Captain Teed, Executive Officer; Captain Radcliffe, in charge of the supply branch, assisted by Mr. Bulkeley; Lieutenant Westropp, of the transport and supply branch; and Captain Berkeley, who has charge of the followers, &c.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23RD August, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·748
Temperature of the Air..............................	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer..............................	76·2
Dew Point..	74·2
Relative humidity of Air..........................	0·784
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)..	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)....	77·1
General Direction of Wind*.........	WSW. W. WSW. W. WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*...............	225
Fall of Rain*..	0·09
Total fall during month	2·59
,, ,, ,, year.............................	57·23
Additional fall of rain up to 10½ a. m. of the 24th	0·17

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Ross, Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford & Co, 77, Strand, London.

TELEGRAMS.

REOPENING OF THE CANAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SUEZ, Aug. 23.

The prohibition of merchant steamers from enter- g the Canal has been removed, and the regular affic resumed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

RISING OF THE NILE.

PROBABLE MOVE OF THE 2ND DIVISION.

THE ENEMY AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

EXPECTED FIGHTING NEAR ISMAILIA.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Latest advices from Egypt state that the river ile is rapidly rising.

It is believed that General Hamley's division ill be ordered to embark for Ismailia, to join the ivision under Sir Garnet Wolseley, leaving behind strong garrison for the protection of Alexandria.

A large force of the enemy is concentrated at el-el-Kebir. Their advanced guard, consisting f 3,000 men, is only a few miles distant from smailia. Sir Garnet Wolseley will forthwith push orward with his division. A detachment of ritish Cavalry will advance to-day from Ismailia.

THE AGITATION IN SYRIA.

The anti-Christian agitation in Syria is increas- ig. The Governor of Damascus has asked the orte to send reinforcements of troops.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Two Bengal native regiments (the 1st and 45th), ne Bombay regiment (the 16th N. I.), and one Iadras regiment are detailed for the reserve in gypt, if required; also two companies of Sappers rom Bengal.

MAHARAJAH HOLKAR.

Maharajah Holkar left to-day. The object f his visit was to make acquaintance with the 'iceroy, but while here he took the opportunity of liscussing the question of the succession to his aj.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

The Viceroy while on tour visits Lahore, Rawal 'indee, and Rupar. A durbar will be held at ucknow. H. E. leaves Simla the second week ı November. Central India will not be visited, s was rumoured; neither will Peshawar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa arrived ere from Bombay this afternoon.

LISBON, Aug. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, out- ard bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar oast, left here on the evening of the 23rd inst.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats uiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83⅜
4½ per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
5 per cent. French Rentes	115¼
Bar Silver	52 1-16

Arrivals—Argosy and Effective.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(August 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

[illegible] Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, [illegible]nterrupted.

[illegible]ope.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* [illegible]ia Suez, interrupted.

[illegible], perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. [illegible]fect.

[illegible]ang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

[illegible], perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

[illegible]

[illegible]OMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

[illegible]DAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 22.

.. .. 78·5

[illegible]RSDAY, AUGUST 24.

.. .. 76·1
.. .. 83·3
.. .. 85·1
.. .. 85·1

[illegible]ajor J. Davidson is appointed [illegible]endent of Mahableshwur for two [illegible]ber next, in succession to Dr. [illegible]

[illegible] yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* that Col. L. C. Barton, Political Agent [illegible] on short leave in the beginning [illegible]d Lieut.-Col. Phillips, First [illegible] Agent, Kathiawar, will act [illegible]

[illegible]ombay, has been made a fellow [illegible]ge of Physicians of London—an [illegible] alone possesses on this side of [illegible]

[illegible] one death from cholera in Bom- [illegible] The general death-rate was [illegible]d per annum, as compared to 36·07 for the corresponding week of last year, and 40·02, the mean rate for the third week in August in the previous five years.

In the various districts of the Presidency, there were 204 deaths reported during the week ended on the 23rd inst., namely, 61 in the Sholapur collectorate, 36 in Kandeish, 30 in Kaira, 28 in Satara, 27 in Thana, 22 in Ahmednagar, 8 in Poona, 6 in Wadhwan, 3 in Ahmedabad, and 1 in Kanara. There is also "slight cholera in Nasick and Sumar;" "slight cholera in Sindgi, Bagevadi, and Badami" (Kaladgi); "cholera at Rajkot, Morvi, Bhavnagar, and Gondal;" and "slight cholera in Contingent camps at Sadra and Manekvada" (Baroda district).

The amount of cotton shipped from Bombay during the month of July was 22,343 candies, valued at Rs. 41,53,607.

Brigade Surgeon Faught, A. M. D., is ordered from Darjeeling to Egypt, and Dr. Thorburn, of Lucknow racing fame, is ordered to England.

Major Featherstonhaugh, R.E., A.A.G., is transferred to the Military Works Branch, as Inspector of Submarine Defences.

Major Dodd, B. S. C., Commandant of the Volunteers and Superintendent of the Government Press at Allahabad, goes home on three months' leave.

It is probable that convalescent depôts will in future be used for complete British regiments and convalescents attached to them.

A military correspondent writes:—In order to decorate the Guards, it is expected that two medals will be given for Egypt, viz., one by the English and one by the Khedive.

Mr. Grant Duff is about to undertake another tour. Leaving Ootacamund on the 28th instant, His Excellency proposes to visit Coimbatore, Cochin, Quilon, Trevandrum (Travancore), Tinnevelly, and Madura, returning to Ooty by the 20th September. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Grant Duff and their Excellencies will be entertained by the Rajah of Cochin and the Maharajah of Travancore while in these Chiefs' respective territories.

Government servants in making out travelling allowance bills in future, will not find it sufficient to state merely "on public duty," but must describe the purpose of the journey, as "inspection," "examination of record," "local investigation," &c. The Accountant-General has recently made representations to Government on this subject, and a Resolution has been issued as follows:—"The opinion of the Accountant-General that the nature of the public duty should be briefly stated seems correct. Orders should be issued accordingly."

The origin of the report that Mr. Ashburner caused indigenous cotton-seed in Khandeish to be burned is probably as follows: He was riding one day by the town of Nusserabad. He saw a man pouring baskets full of sand over a heap of cotton. He procured writing materials, tried the man on the spot, convicted him, and burnt the heap of cotton. A reference to the Act will show that this was strictly legal. Cotton which has been adulterated "may be destroyed." It happened to be bazaar day at Nusserabad, and the report was spread throughout the country that all adulterated cotton was to be burnt. Cotton adulteration was for the time entirely stopped, the result being a very considerable rise in the price of cotton. The next season Mr. Ashburner imported a very large quantity of seed from Berar, and the people having seen the effect of one step towards improving the quality of their cotton, were willing enough to take another. They bought up the whole of the seed at cost price, and Mr. Ashburner had to import a larger supply, which was also purchased. The result is well known: the absence of adulteration, the improved quality of the produce, and the failure of the American supply sent up the price of cotton enormously; and it has never gone down to its old level. The cotton destroyed may have been five or six maunds.

The Burmah Treaty negotiations broke down the Allahabad paper understands, rather unexpectedly; for after great trouble the most embarrassing questions had apparently been settled. "The arms question was found by the Government of India to be awkwardly compromised by a letter of an old date from Colonel Fytche, which had vaguely assured the Burmese Government they could have whatever arms they liked. This was opposed, however, to the explicit conditions of the late treaty; and eventually the Burmese Embassy recognised the propriety of reasonable restrictions. A satisfactory Arms Clause was thus finally agreed to, and questions relating to commercial duties, were also eventually adjusted, as well as the still more troublesome question about the Burmese claim for direct relations with the Queen. This involved a reference home, and was finally compromised satisfactorily. The Residency guard question was long a subject of dispute. The Embassy wished the matter not expressed in the treaty, though promising that no difficulties would be raised. The Government of India were of course firm on this point, and the Embassy then agreed to it, but now orders have been received from Mandalay for the abandonment of the negotiations and the immediate return of the Embassy, which is expected to leave Simla in a few days. It is not known yet, precisely, what has offended the Mandalay Government, but the moral of the whole transaction clearly is that negotiations anywhere but at Mandalay must be a waste of time."

There is good reason, a contemporary points out, for the present rush upon vacancies in the Military Accounts Department. "At least four officers of that department, all under fourteen years' service, are now drawing Rs. 600 a month or upwards, a salary equivalent to the staff pay of the Commandant of a Native Infantry Regiment. Nor is it generally supposed that the excellence of the salary is discounted by the arduous character of the duties, the usual impression among candidates and outsiders being that the work consists principally in sitting in an office chair from ten to four, and affixing signatures to a certain number of documents."

The *Madras Mail* sent a correspondent to Salem to inquire into the causes of the late fatal riots. This correspondent reports that "the mosque that has suffered at the hands of the Hindu rioters has been the bone of contention for the last five years or so. The Mahomedans obtained permission from Government to build a mosque on its present site; and the Hindus knowing that disagreeableness was likely to arise from their processions, accompanied by tom-toms, passing the Mahomedan place of worship, objected to the building being proceeded with. The work was in consequence stopped, and representation made to Mr. Longley, the then Collector of Salem, who passed an order sanctioning the building, on the ground that the Mahomedans had every right to build on a spot of ground most convenient to them, evidently losing sight of the fact that the Hindu processions were from time immemorial carried along the street by the side of which the proposed mosque was to be erected, and that any interference with the rights of the Hindus in this matter was most likely to give rise to a degree of unpleasantness, the consequences of which it would be impossible to foretell. The building of the mosque was thus continued under Hindu protest, as it were, and there have been disputes more or less frequent ever since." Mr. Maclean, the District Magistrate, who was in Bangalore, on a short leave, returned to Salem on Thursday night, and succeeded in quieting the Mahomedans with a promise of having justice done. Numerous arrests have been made among the Hindus, but with what results towards bringing the prime movers in the late tragedy to book, the correspondent was not able to ascertain. "The two rival factions agree in one point; for I have been told by both Mahomedans and Hindus that Mr. Longley will long be remembered for the legacy he left the people of Salem in the shape of a Mahomedan mosque that has proved a thorn in the sides of the Hindus and Moslems, and promises yet to become a source of trouble to Government."

Considering the falling-off in the business of the Calcutta Small Cause Court under the new Act, the Government of India, has declined to increase the number of judges of the Court and to raise their pay, or to sanction the additional establishment asked for. The average number of suits instituted has fallen off from 200 to about 75 per diem. *Apropos* of which the *Hindu Patriot* [illegible] Presidency Small Cause Court [illegible] monument of the wisdom of [illegible]tokes."

In reference to the rejected petroleum which has been lying at Calcutta for the last two months, it is stated that orders have now been received directing that any of the oil in dispute which, in the course of three weeks, shall not be found to have been reduced, by exposure, to the safety standard, shall be re-shipped and removed from this country. That which shall, by exposure to the air, have been enabled to stand the regulation test will be admitted to the market. Mr. Redwood, the Secretary to the Petroleum Association at home, and a chemist of considerable repute, is reported to be coming out to this country to make some experiments with a view to determine how far the Abel test is really invalidated here by climatic conditions.

Says the *Hindu Patriot*:—"The appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter to the officiating Chief Justiceship of Bengal has demonstrated one great social fact—the fusion of the Indian nations. It has given satisfaction to all classes of the vast Indian community through the length and breadth of the land. We have received letters of congratulation and thanksgiving from such remote parts of the country as the Punjaub and Mysore. Here in Calcutta all classes of the Indian population have expressed their joy by quiet social demonstrations. Firstly, the vakils of the High Court, comprising Eurasians, Hindus and Mahomedans, gave an evening party in honour of the occasion. Secondly, the Indian barristers entertained the officiating Chief Justice with a dinner. And lastly, the Hon'ble Mahomed Yusoof, on behalf of the Mahomedan community, gave an evening party last Saturday in honour of the new Chief Justice. It was a pleasant gathering; there was one novel feature in it, the reading of congratulatory verses in Persian, and the singing of congratulatory songs in Bengali. It was an interesting and successful réunion."

"G. A. S." in the *Illustrated London News* who discovered a Spanish genealogy for Arabi Pasha, is informed by a correspondent that the pseudo-Egyptian is not a Spaniard, but an Irishman, whose full name is "Arrah, be off wid ye!"

Vanity Fair has "good reason to believe" that the statement that the Queen desired an escort to accompany the Duke of Connaught "is entirely without foundation."

The London papers had received the following communication from the War Office, dated August 3:—As it is obviously necessary that some limit should be put to the number of newspaper correspondents accompanying an army in the field, it has been decided to grant licences to a certain number only. Eight will therefore be allowed for London newspapers, four for other English newspapers, two for Scotch, and two for Irish newspapers. Additional correspondents of these papers may be allowed at other places, such as Alexandria and Port Said.

At a parade of the Buffs at Hongkong, on July 31, H. E. Major General Sargent, in addressing the men, spoke of the troubles that existed in Egypt at present, and impressed upon them the fact that England might have to act alone; and with the view of ascertaining whether the men would individually volunteer for service there, he put out markers, and asked all those willing to volunteer to fall out. The whole regiment then promptly stepped forward in a body, thus showing their readiness to fight for the honour of their country. His Excellency then expressed his approval of their conduct, and complimented them on their loyalty.

It is stated that the three major-generals of the Guards over whose heads the Duke of Connaught has been promoted to the command of the Guards Brigade on active service had each paid a sum of 4,000*l.* to secure the chance now lost to them.

We regret to learn that Sir David Wedderburn, acting upon medical advice, is about to retire from the representation of Haddington Burghs. A day or two before the mail left Sir David wrote to Mr. Gladstone, informing him of his intention to resign his seat. The *Daily News* says:—Sir D. Wedderburn will continue to perform his Parliamentary duties until the work of the session has virtually ended. His retirement from the House of Commons has excited general regret on the Liberal side of the House.

The Hon. G. W. Spencer Lyttelton has been appointed an Assistant Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone.

An action for libel is reported to have been entered by a well-known officer of the Guards against a fellow officer. The case, which is a somewhat remarkable one, arises out of a paragraph published in a weekly journal.

The Bandmann *v.* Fraser-Smith libel case, which occupied the attention of the Hongkong Chief Court four days in all, was concluded on July 27. The jury returned a verdict of guilty by 6 to 1 on the first count—an article entitled "Tragic Power"—and unanimously on the second count,—a subsequent paragraph accusing Mr. Bandmann of being a habitual woman-beater. Defendant was sentenced to a couple of months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant.

The Government of Victoria have entered upon negotiations with the Imperial authorities, the *Melbourne Argus* says, with the view of securing for their colony the services of a lieutenant-colonel of artillery, a captain of artillery, and a captain of infantry, for a period of years. The lieutenant-colonel is to fill the position of commandant of the local forces, and the two captains are to act as adjutants of artillery and infantry respectively.

The Singapore paper states that a strong feeling of sympathy has arisen in the community for Mr. Lewis James Fraser, and the feeling is manifesting itself in a tangible shape that the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed upon him is, in his case, too severe. A petition is in circulation praying His Excellency the Governor to remit the punishment to simple imprisonment instead, on the grounds that the heavier penalty is in effect virtually a sentence of imprisonment for life, and that the lighter one would fully meet the justice of the case.

A private bill, dealing with the property of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, is passing through Parliament. The preamble relates how the Maharajah was married at Alexandria to Bambra Muller, by whom he has six children, and contains a letter from Lord Salisbury, written as Secretary for India, in which he informs the Maharajah that he has decided "in Council" to pay half the premium on an insurance of £100,000 on the Maharajah's life, on the understanding that the policies shall be assigned to trustees for the benefit of the younger children (as the eldest son is to succeed to the landed estates), and that the remaining half of the premium is to be deducted from the Maharajah's allowance of £25,000 a year. Lord Salisbury concludes: "I have to state that the present arrangement must be considered as a final settlement of the question for the provision of your immediate family."

A RESCUE BY A BRITISH INDIA CO.'S STEAMER.

A correspondent writes to us from Aden, Aug. 17:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baghdad, running between Bombay and Zanzibar, was ordered by the Political Agent, when she touched here, to proceed to Ras Hafoon to rescue the people on board the Russian steamer Moskva, reported a total wreck. Captain Dougherty left at once on this errand, and succeeded after much trouble and some risk in saving 121 persons. The rescued crew on reaching Aden spoke in high terms of the treatment they had received on board the Baghdad, and on the eve of that vessel's departure for Zanzibar her captain and officers were entertained by the captain and officers of the Moskva at dinner at the Grand Hotel de l'Univers, on which occasion the Russian captain made a speech heartily thanking the Baghdadis, and handed to Captain Dougherty the following testimonial expressing his own, his officers' and crew's lively gratitude and satisfaction:—

Aden, Aug. 12, 1882.

Captain Commanding Baghdad.

Dear Sir,—Before leaving this port allow me to tender my heartiest thanks to yourself and the officers of your vessel for the very friendly and excellent treatment received at your hands by myself, officers, passengers, and crew of the late s. s. Moskva.

The kindness shown us from the time of your arrival at Ras Hafoon up to the present moment will always be gratefully remembered by all of us.

Believe me, Dear Sir, yours sincerely,

TCHIRIKOFF,
Commander, Russian I. Navy.

We append Captain Dougherty's report of the rescue:—

S. S. Baghdad, Aden, Aug. 11, 1882.

Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to advise my arrival at this port, after a cruise of nine days in search of the shipwrecked passengers and crew of the Russian steamer Moskva. Acting under orders from H. B. M.'s Resident at this port, I proceeded to sea on the afternoon of 2nd August, and arrived off Cape Guardafui at daylight on the 4th instant, searched the coast carefully to the northward, but observing no signs of life rounded the Cape at 7 a. m., proceeded to the south, keeping a good look-out all along the coast.

At noon, observed a steamer lying on the beach, with black funnel and white band, and on approaching her perceived her to be the s. s. Matthew Curtis, which went on shore on 2nd October last, and the crew afterwards taken off by the s. s. Godavery.

I was unable to land, however, owing to the high surf running. Proceeded to the southward, keeping a vigilant look-out all the time, I anchored off a small village a little to the north of Rasali Besh Quail. Sent the Chief Officer on shore and learned through the means of a Somali interpreter that the Russians for whom I was looking were supposed to be at a place called Handeh to the southward. It now being late in the evening, I did not consider it prudent to proceed, as the land is not visible owing to the dense haze at night and the current running with great rapidity.

At daylight on the morning of the 5th inst. got under weigh, but made slow progress owing to the high sea and strong currents. At 11 a. m. I came to an anchor off Handeh and fired signal guns, but could not communicate with the shore, as it was now blowing a gale and very high surf on the beach, the gale increasing to such an extent that at sundown I was compelled to get under weigh and run for shelter under the lee off Ras Hafoon. At daylight on 6th inst. steamed back to Handeh and was informed by the natives that the crew I was in search of were encamped some 35 miles inland by the banks of a river, and that they had already despatched runners to inform them of my arrival. At sunset I was again compelled to get under weigh, as the vessel was drifting into shoal water; and at daylight the following day I steamed in shore and despatched the Chief Officer in the mail-boat to inquire if the crew had arrived, but owing to wind and sea he was unable to fetch the shore, and was drifting so rapidly to the northward that I had to proceed to his aid. At noon, wind and sea having moderated, I proceeded on shore myself; managed to effect a landing; and finding passengers and crew had arrived, accompanied by the Sultan of the district, I requested him to furnish the Russian Captain with surf boats, which he refused to do, however, on the plea of the very high surf at the time. I therefore informed the Russian Captain I would embark as many women and children as my boat could with safety carry, and embark the remainder the following day (weather permitting). I put off from the beach with as many as I could possibly accommodate, but was unable to fetch the ship, which had eventually to come to my assistance, and succeeded in picking me up at 7-30 p.m., some four hours after I had left the beach.

At daylight on 8th instant I proceeded with the embarkation of the ship's crew and passengers, and by 6 p.m. had all on board in safety, and proceeded for Aden. On rounding Cape Guardafui a strong monsoon was experienced, with nasty bad sea, which materially retarded my arrival here.—I am, &c.,

R. D. DOUGHERTY,
Commander, s.s. Baghdad.

British India S. N. Co., Limited.

DECORATION OF A NATIVE SOLDIER.

POONA, August 23.

The usual Wednesday parade was this morning made more interesting than usual by the bestowal upon Jemadar Heera Singh, of the 3rd Beluchis, of the 3rd class Order of Merit. The decoration was bestowed by General Sir John Ross, K. C. B., and the troops present were the 2nd Light Cavalry, No. 2 Mountain Battery, the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, the East Yorkshire Regiment, and the 9th, 14th, and 16th Regiments N. I. The troops formed three sides of a square, the cavalry and artillery being the side faces; and Sir John Ross, calling the Jemedar to the front, told him that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had ordered him to present him with the decoration of the 3rd class Order of Merit, a decoration which he, the Jemedar, had earned by his distinguished bravery on the retreat after the battle of Maiwand. Sir John, after a few words of commendation and congratulation, presented the Order of Merit to Jemadar Heera Singh, with whom he shook hands.

After this interesting ceremony was over, the cavalry and artillery returned to their quarters, and the infantry portion of the division practised some of the manœuvres which take place every Wednesday. There can be no doubt of the excellent effect produced by the public and marked recognition of the gallantry of officers and soldiers of the Native Army. About six weeks ago H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, on a parade of the troops, called to the front and congratulated a native officer on his promotion for bravery and zeal at Kandahar: and to-day, as I have stated, Sir John Ross decorated another native officer. All these things help to show the Native Army how glad the military authorities are to recognize the good qualities so many of their number possess.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF A LEADING BHATIA.

The Bhatia Mahajuns, at a solemn conclave held on Wednesday, discussed the backslidings of Lilladhur Kessowjee, the son of the millionaire leader of the caste, Mr. Kessowjee Jadowjee, and unanimously resolved that he should be outcasted. The nature of the offences Lilladhur had committed against the caste rules may be gathered from the reports of the recent Bhatia Libel Case, in which he sought to have another member of the caste punished for printing and circulating a hand-bill warning Bhatias not to associate with him for fear of losing their caste, as he was a frequenter of hotels, a brandy drinker, and given to other pursuits and habits contrary to the Bhatia religious and moral code. Lilladhur asserted that these statements were gross libels, and summoned the printer and publisher of the hand-bill before the magistrate, but he was unable to prove his case, and even refused to submit himself to cross-examination; and the charge of libel completely broke down. The subsequent action of the caste appears to have been taken at the instance of the delinquent's father. We quote the following account of the Mahajuns' meeting from yesterday's *Jam i-Jamshed*:—

"Yesterday at noon a meeting of the Bhatia Mahajuns was held at Mandvie in Mr. Kessowjee Jadowjee's chawl, when about 800 Bhatias were present. Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, was present on behalf of the Mahajuns. Mr. Chatoorbhooj Morarjee was called to the chair. The meeting had been called at the instance of Mr. Kessowjee Jadowjee, who had requested the Mahajuns to deal with his son, Lilladhur, as they thought proper. At the meeting a letter was produced from Liladhur, who admitted his guilt and expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of his elders. The members sympathised with Mr. Kessowjee, and gave him credit for the bold step he had taken. Lilladhur was, by the unanimous vote of the caste, excommunicated."

THE STREET GAS-LAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If the Gas Company continue making darkness visible as they have been doing, the Electric Light Company will have to come to the fore in order to let us see the gas-lights. What are the City Fathers about to allow the Gas Company to tax the patience and spoil the tempers of very many people, as well as to endanger everyone's eyesight?

Aug. 24. QUERY.

THE VOLUNTEER DRILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I notice that the last few days it is being published in the Volunteer Orders "that members desirous of going through a course of army signalling are requested to send in their names to headquarters," &c. Now, if instead of wasting a lot of time and trouble in teaching what they will never find any use for, the members were to be put through a course of guard mounting drill, which is more likely to be required, I fancy the authorities would show better discretion. In the event of the regulars being suddenly called away at any time, the gallant Volunteer Commandant would, as a matter of course, immediately place the services of the corps at the disposal of Government for employment on garrison duty; then in case they were accepted, with the present inefficient state of the corps in this particular point, the members, no matter how enthusiastic they might be, would find it extremely difficult to perform the duties that they would be called upon to do.

Mazagon, Aug. 21. JOHNNY ATKINS.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, August 23.—Except in Northern Punjab along the foot of the hills, and locally at Sutna, the barometer continues falling in all parts of India. The barometric depression has moved north-west from Allahabad, and is now between Lucknow and Agra. Rain continues throughout the North-West Provinces, and also in Eastern Punjab, and especially at Ludhiana. It is raining also in Rajputana and Central India. In Bombay there is little or no rain, and the monsoon is below the average rate of movement. Rain is reported at a few stations in Madras. Rainfall to-day:—Ludhiana, over 2 inches; Allahabad, over 4 inches; Morar and Akyab, between 1 and 2 inches; Bareilly, Agra, Benares, Gya, Jeypore, Gopalpore, Salem, Mercara, and Diamond Island, ½ inch and over. On previous days Hamirpur had over 3 inches; Jullunder, Cawnpore, Purneah and Nowgong, 1 to 2 inches; Jaunpore, Muttra, Patna, and Gya, over ½ inch.

North-West Provinces.—Rain was happily reported on Monday all over the North-West Provinces, and extending as far as Delhi, with prospect of more. This was very much wanted, as the Bengal monsoon has been weak this year throughout Northern India, which has received its rain-supply chiefly from the west.—*Pioneer.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

August.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.
Previously regtd.	57	23	67	56	65	16	65	91
23 Wednesday	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	....
24 Thursday	....	....	0	6	0	12	0	14
Total	57	23	67	62	65	28	66	5
Corresponding date last year	63	19	67	82	61	10	66	54

Note.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—Return of rainfall at the following stations for the week ending Saturday, the 19th August:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Panjoo	50	60	Ahmedabad	35	73
Vaitarni	62	63	Viramgaum	22	37
Palghud	76	35	Wadwan	17	95
Golwad	72	85	Kharagora	16	45
Bulsar	63	97	Pali	35	96
Surat	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dubhoee	40	87
Broach	32	30	Mhye	33	27
Baroda	30	50	Godra	40	27
Memdabad	28	87			

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Thursday, 24th August, 1882.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain
		Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·778	83·0	WSW	21	0·00
Surat	·796	83·6	W	15	0·00
Bombay	·826	83·3	W	7	0·17
Ratnagiri	·838	83·8	W moderate	...	0·03
Karwar	·811	80·1	N W Light	...	0·00
Mangalore	·846	82·5	N W	5	0·00
Calicut	·837	75·6	WSW	6	0·01
Cochin	·852	81·0	NW	3	0·00
Masulipatam	·766	87·8	W	...	0·00
Madras	·773	87·8	SW	7	0·00
Negapatam	·797	84·4	SW	4	0·00

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the Bombay Presidency district season reports for the week ending 23rd instant:—

Kurrachee.—No rain. River at Kotri on 21st 19 feet 11 inches against 16½ feet on same date last year. Fever in 5 talukas. Rats doing some damage to crops in 2 talukas. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Kurrachee 22, 34, and 33; Kotri 30, 32 and 44; Tatta 23, 36 and 44; Mirpur Batoro 20, 48 and 40; Sujawal red rice 40 and 44.

Shikarpur.—River 15 feet 6 inches against 13 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Kharif sowing still in progress. Slight fever and cough prevailing. Cattle-disease in Shikarpur and Kambar talukas. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 24, 24 and 50, Sukkur 24, 29 and 53, and Larkhana 25, 30 and 55 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Crops that have escaped floods good. River falling. Fever in 4 talukas and cough in Hala. Small-pox in Hyderabad. Wheat 25, jowari 45, bajri 40, red rice 30 and white 22 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crop healthy. Prospects good. Public health fair. Taluka Kashmor fever prevails. Weather continues hot. Wheat 27, bajri 53, jowari 64 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Total rain 27·37. Young kharif crop good. Transplantation of rice continues. In Ahmedabad City 3 cholera cases, all fatal. Wheat 28 and bajri 31 pounds.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 22 cents, total 42·91. Cattle-disease prevalent only in Kalol. In Kalol 27 out of 58 died, total 85 deaths. Wheat 29, bajri 33 and maize 62 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain wanted. Slight fever in Nadiad and Kapadvanj. Cholera in 1 taluka, viz., Kapadvanj; 57 cases, 30 fatal. Wheat 29, bajri 30 and rice 31 pounds.

Broach.—No rain. Fine weather with passing clouds. Crops in good condition. Jowari 32, bajri 28 and rice 27 pounds. Public health good.

Surat.—Rain 8 cents, total 32·52. Crops healthy. Break continues. Weeding progressing. Jowari 35 pounds and nagli 54.

Khandesh.—Rain general, but fall light; more wanted in Dhulia, Amalner, Jamner and Edalabad. Crops healthy. Locusts increasing. Cholera in four talukas; cases 67, fatal 36. Bajri 43 pounds.

Nasik.—Rain, Igatpuri 3·87, Peint 3·62, Kalvan 1·05, light showers elsewhere. Rain badly wanted in Yeola, Niphad, Chandor, Malegaon, Baglan and parts of Sinnar. Locusts in Malegaon and Nandgaon doing injury. Slight cholera in Nasik and Sinnar. Wheat 25, bajri 32 and rice 25.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 17 cents, total 57·23, being 1·80 above average. Average abnormal temperature 1° warm. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind northerly.

Thana.—Rain 94 cents, total 68·66. Transplantation completed. Second sort rice 27 pounds. Cholera in Bhiwndi, Panvel and Karjat talukas; cases 38, deaths 27. Fever in six talukas. Small-pox in taluka Murbad.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 21st inst.) Rain at Alibag 50 cents, total 69·44. Slight fever in a few places of taluka Pen. Cattle-disease in one village of taluka Roha and in Mangaon and Mahad talukas. Crops in good condition. Rice 2nd sort 29 pounds 32 tolas and tur dal 2nd sort 22 pounds and 1 tola per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 58 cents, total 83·25. Weeding over. Crops in good condition. Fever in 4 and cattle-disease in 5 talukas. Prices unchanged.

Poona.—Passing showers in six talukas. Young crops withering in Bhimthadi and Indapur. 22 cholera cases in Sirur and Bhimthadi, 8 deaths. Bajri 43, jowari 59½ pounds. In Poona bajri 36¼ and jowari 47¼.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 32 cents in Jamkhed, 19 in Parner and Akola, very slight in Shevgaon, Rahuri and Sangamner, none in the rest. From want of rain bajri and other kharif crops are withering in all the talukas except Akola. Cholera in Parner, 12 cases, 7 deaths; Shrigonda, 6 cases, 6 deaths; Shevgaon, 18 cases, 9 deaths. Bajri maximum 72 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopargaon. Jowari maximum 102 in Jamkhed, minimum 60 in Kopargaon. Total average rainfall of the district 11·40.

Sholapur.—Rain 1·18, total 21·12. Cholera cases, none in Pandharpur Taluka; maximum number of cases in Sangola 43, minimum Malsiras 3; total cases 136, deaths 61. Slight rain throughout. Bajri 58 pounds 11 tolas and jowari 81 pounds 32 tolas.

Satara.—Rain, Satara 1·06, total 50·65; light rain in almost all talukas; maximum Patan 2·10, minimum Man 12 cents. Crops thriving. Slight cattle-disease in 2 talukas. Cholera abating; cases 61, death 28. Bajri 49·37 and jowari 57·31.

Kaladgi.—Rain maximum Indi 8·45, minimum Badami 1·69. Crops benefited. Cotton sowing commenced. Slight cholera in Sindgi, Bagevadi and Badami. Jowari 96 and bajri 75 pounds.

Belgaum.—Prospects good. Crops thriving. Cotton sowing commenced. No deaths from cholera which is subsiding in Athni Taluka. Jowari 72 and bajri 65 pounds.

Dharwar.—Slight rain throughout, maximum Ron 86 cents. All standing crops except in very wet lands thriving. Ground being prepared for sowing cotton and late crops. Rice 24 and jowari 62 pounds. Ague in Nargund and Mundargi Pethas and foot and mouth disease among cattle in Hangal.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 1·02, total 86·80; Kumta 4·07, Sirsi 4·41, Haliyal 2·28. Rice, ragi, sugar-cane plants and garden produce thriving; early rice crop in ear around Karwar. Weather clearing. Cholera, 1 death in Karwar. Rice common in Karwar 11, district average 13½ sers.

Rajkot.—Weather dry and warm. Rain much wanted. Cholera at Rajkot, Morvi, Bhavnagar and Gondal. Bajri 27 and jowari 31 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 1 cent, total 18·26. Crops good. Cholera, Vankaner 13 cases, 4 fatal; Wadhwan, 5 cases, 2 fatal. Bajri 28 and jowari 32.

Baroda.—No rain during week, total 30·42. All crops doing well. Slight cholera in Contingent Camps at Sadra and Manekvada. Bajri 32 and rice common 24 pounds per rupee.

General Remarks.—General break continues. Rain wanted in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Khandesh and Kaira. Crops doing well generally. Locusts in Khandesh and Nasik. Fever and cattle-disease in some districts. Cholera in Satara, Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Thana, Kaira, and parts of Kathiawar.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Mirzapore (s), Sydney; King Arthur (s), Bussorah.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Assyria (s), Calcutta; Boskenna Bay (s), Suez.

Music at the Apollo-bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

March		
Cavatina	Poliuto (I Martiri)	Donizetti.
Quadrille	La Mascotte	Metra.
Grand Selection	Il Mercante di Venezia	Pinsuti.
Valse	Die Osinanen	Lanner.
Polka	The Artists	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Rohilla entered, and the Boskenna Bay left, the dock yesterday.

Bombay Gymkhana.—There will be a "ladies' morning" at the Gymkhana to-day.

The Ormiston Memorial.—Subscribers to this fund are requested to pay the amount of their subscription into the Bank of Bombay.

A new Barrister.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Dowlutram Soorbhai Desai, B.A., LL.B., was sworn as an advocate of the Court.

The High Court Vacation.—The annual October vacation of the High Court will commence on Monday, the 16th October, and end on Saturday, the 18th November, both days inclusive.

Mauled by a Tiger.—A man named Ignacio Carneiro, of Curtorim (Goa), while driving his cattle home at 6 p.m., was attacked by a tiger, and so badly mauled that he died from its effects within a week.

Theft.—Ballo Narayen was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a silver waist-band, valued at Rs. 28, the property of Bhugwan Nathoo. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Postal Notice.—As the S.-E. Line mail-train of the G. I. P. Railway now leaves at 2 p.m., instead of 2-30 p.m., the mails for Poona, Madras Presidency, and the Deccan are closed 30 minutes earlier than hitherto.

Meetings of Public Companies.—Pressure on our space has obliged us to keep over reports of the meetings of the Port Canning Land Improvement Company and the Khatao Mucconjee S. and W. Company, which were held yesterday.

Absconded.—Runchord Callianjee, a merchant living at Coombarwada 2nd Street, has reported to the police that his servant, named Ruttonsey Natha, recently absconded with a sum of Rs. 100. The amount was given to the accused to be paid to one Guneshram at Bhooleshwar.

Furious Driving.—Bhagia Dhakoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, on the evening previous, on the Sewree-road, and thereby causing injury to Cassee, woman. He was fined Rs. 15, and Rs. 7 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the injured woman as compensation.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 14th August was Rs. 38,43,654. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 7,87,510. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 5,00,000. The balance left was Rs. 41,31,164. There was in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 17,75,897, belonging to private individuals in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Report of cases prosecuted by the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending the 19th inst.:—Horses, lame 10, sores on body 1, unshod 1. bullocks, lame 17, sore neck 34, tumours on neck 2, emaciated 6, unshod 3, sores on body 2, overloaded 1; total number of cases 77.

Alleged Theft.—Dajee Gungadhur, a mehta in the service of Esack Solomon, reported to the police on Wednesday that a purse containing a currency note for Rs. 10, a *hoondee* for Rs. 500, and Rs. 2-4 in cash, was stolen from his coat pocket, while he was standing in a crowd at the parcel-window of the General Post-office. Enquiries were made, but no trace of the missing property could be found.

Old Offenders.—Ismail Joseph was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a purse containing a rupee from the pocket of Gunnoo Dajee, while complainant was passing along the public road. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.—Anunta Balloo was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing Rs. 1-13-9, in cash, belonging to Mowunsing Sahebsing. As an old offender, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Births and Deaths in Bombay.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended Tuesday, 22nd Aug., was 373, being 50 less than in the previous week, 103 less than the week ending 23rd Aug., 1881, and 148 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 275 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 23·20. There were 66 deaths from remittent fever, being 17 less than in the previous week, and 32 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 37, 20, and 13 respectively, compared with 79, 33, and 12 last year.

Transhipment Dues.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 133 of Act VIII. of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, to declare that a transhipment fee of one anna per package, irrespective of size, value, weight, or contents shall be levied on all packages containing dutiable goods transhipped at the port of Bombay, except in the case of the undermentioned goods, on which fees at the following rates will be charged:—

Salt .... 1 anna per ton.

Opium at Bombay, Karachi, and Aden—Rs. 100 per chest not exceeding 140⅔ lbs. avoirdupois net weight.

—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

ALLEGED PUTRID PROVISIONS.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Messrs. Crawford and Company, auctioneers, were charged before Mr. W. Webb with having in their possession several casks of putrid bacon, and other hermetically sealed provisions, consisting of cheese, mutton, &c., which were unfit for human consumption.

Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner for the prosecution; and Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the defence.

Mr. Crawford said the defendants were prosecuted under section 244 of the Bombay Municipal Act. The charge was with reference to seventeen casks of bacon which he was instructed to say were in a putrid condition lying in the godowns of Messrs. Crawford and Company. Besides these there were twenty-seven boxes of cheese and one tin of Australian mutton, which, as a matter of fact, Messrs. Crawford and Company had stored in their godowns for sale. In February last a portion of these goods had been bought by a particular purchaser, who refused to take delivery of them because they were unfit for food. Messrs. Crawford and Company consequently resold a portion of the articles, and must have had full knowledge of the bad quality of the meat at the time. The first sale of the ten casks of bacon was made to a Mr. Manning, who refused to take delivery inasmuch as it was unfit for food and putrid. The defendants then resold it on account of Mr. Manning to Ardasir Jamsetjee, who took delivery in the first instance of eight casks, but returned two as being bad. It was very much feared that the rejected casks of bacon will be resold again on account of Ardasir Jamsetjee. The bacon, Mr. Crawford thought, should be destroyed, as it emitted a very offensive smell.

Mr. Payne said that it was no wonder that the bacon smelled offensively, when it was exposed to the sun on the ground-floor of the Court premises. That was the first time he had learnt the number of casks said to have contained unwholesome bacon. He (Mr. Payne) wrote a letter to the Municipal Commissioner, asking him to give the defendants an opportunity of having the casks surveyed, and in order to enable them to do so to adjourn the case for a week. In answer to his letter Messrs. Crawford and Boevey replied that the casks would be brought to the Police Court that day (Thursday), and stated that the prosecution would not consent to a postponement. The two casks brought into Court represented different consignments. With respect to the casks sold to Ardasir Jamsetjee, they were imported from Belfast from the well-known firm of Messrs. Sinclair and Company. They were perfectly good when sold to Mr. Manning, and the defendants particularly wished that the casks in question should be inspected by a surveyor. If one or two of the casks were bad, it did not follow that the whole were bad. They were goods of a perishable nature, and were kept for a time to be resold on account of Mr. Manning, who refused to take delivery of them.

The magistrate remarked that the Health Officer would be better able than any other person to certify to the condition of the bacon.

Mr. Payne thought no objection would be taken by the Court to the bacon being surveyed by Captain Clarke. The charge had been brought against his clients at the instigation of Mr. Manning, against whom the defendants had brought a suit in the Small Cause Court for the amount for which he had purchased the bacon. Mr. Manning could not have expected to get first-class bacon at one-and-a-half anna per pound, which was the rate he had agreed to pay Messrs. Crawford and Co. Captain Clarke being an old sailor, would be better able to say if the bacon was putrid and unfit for food.

The magistrate believed that the evidence of Captain Clarke could not be received against the evidence of the Health Officer.

After some further discussion the magistrate said that if Mr. Payne chose to call Captain Clarke as a witness, he should be called during the day, because the meat, which was said to be putrid, ought without further loss of time to be destroyed.

Mr. Patrick Charles Higgins, the Superintendent of Markets, deposed that from information received on the 10th instant he proceeded to a shop belonging to Ardasir Jamsetjee on the Breach Candy-road, and he there found a cask containing small pieces of bacon for sale. In the godown belonging to the shop-keeper he found seven more casks containing bacon. From information received from Ardasir Jamsetjee he went on the following day to the godowns of Messrs. Crawford and Company, auctioneers, and asked for the two casks of bacon that had been refused by Ardasir Jamsetjee. One of the casks was pointed out as the one returned by Ardasir Jamsetjee, with the head of the cask broken in. There were several other casks, among which were the three casks in question. He (witness) asked what the casks contained, and he was informed that they contained good bacon. The casks were eventually opened, and they were found to contain bacon in the same condition as that which he found in Ardasir Jamsetjee's shop. There were fifteen other casks, the contents of which were examined. They contained rotten and rancid bacon. There were also some tins containing cheese which Mr. Dadabhoy, one of the partners of the firm, himself said was bad. Witness examined one or two tins, and found their contents rotten. On the same day he showed samples of the articles to the Health Officer.

In cross-examination the witness said Messrs. Crawford and Company had carried on the business of auctioneers for the last twenty or thirty years. He remembered one cask in the godown, but the other one, which was upstairs, was not examined there and then. He was not ordered to take steps against Ardasir Jamsetjee. The casks had been kept in the godown of the Crawford Markets ever since, and they were taken out only that morning. Witness had seen tins of ham belonging to Mr. Ruttonjee Bomonjee Dubash. It was bad ham, and yet Mr. Bomonjee was not prosecuted. He had no orders from the Commissioner to prosecute Mr. Bomonjee. Witness had seen casks of meat opened while at sea. They emitted bad smell on account of the brine. The husk on the bacon in question was damp, but it was not on account of the husk that the bacon smelled offensively. The meat was discoloured and emitted offensive smell.

At this stage the magistrate, in company with the Health Officer and the parties connected with the case, inspected the casks of bacon, cheeses, and other preserved provisions in tins, and then adjourned the further hearing of the case to this (Friday) forenoon.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. W. T. Crockett. The directors presented the following report:—

In laying before the shareholders the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company for the year ending the 30th June, the directors have much pleasure in noticing the favourable result of the year's working, the number of bales pressed being 93,755, or 38,310 in excess of the last season's outturn. Favourable as the result has been, it would have been more marked had more pressing power been available, as with but three presses your directors were unable to fully meet the wants of the company's constituents. As shown in the profit and loss account, the gross revenue of the company for the year, which includes balance brought forward from the last year's account, the amount received for pressing interest allowed by the secretaries and treasurers on current account, and a transfer from suspense account, amounts to Rs. 1,41,957-15-4, against which the working expenses have been, as set forth on the debit side of the account, under the head of general charges, Rs. 68,171-6-10, which, with an item of Rs. 1,920 for repairs and alterations to the press building, and a sum of Rs. 146 written off for bad debts, leaves a nett profit of Rs. 71,720-8-6. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 500 per share on the 119 shares of the Company. This will absorb Rs. 59,500, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,220-8-6, of which sum they propose to transfer Rs. 12,000 to the reserve fund to provide for the depreciation of the Company's plant and to pay for any renewals, carrying forward Rs. 220-8-6 to next year's account. Having considered the present state of the boilers, and the reduced pressure at which the Government Inspector has fixed that they are to be worked, your directors thought it advisable to order a new steel boiler from England, which is expected to arrive very shortly. Your directors further think that looking to the favour in which the presses of the Company are held, and the prospect of increased business, and moreover that they had to refuse business offered by some old constituents last season, that it would be desirable to order one more press, and have put themselves in communication with the makers about it. The shareholders will remember that during the month of March the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills, which are situated in close proximity to the Company's presses, were destroyed by fire. Every possible precaution was taken to prevent the flames taking hold of the press building, or being communicated to the cotton stored for pressing, which fortunately proved successful, but your directors having in view that this fire was the second that had occurred in the vicinity of the press house, deemed it desirable to at once increase (on their own responsibility) the insurance of the Company's property up to Rs. 1,50,000 for the busy season, which they considered a fair value, instead of allowing it to remain at Rs. 50,000, the amount fixed by the shareholders, and it now remains for them to fix the insurable amount for the future. The Indian Companies' Act of 1882 provides for the sub-division of shares into shares of smaller amount, and as it has been suggested by several shareholders that the Company avail of this modification in the law, your directors have had special resolutions prepared with the object of carrying the suggestion into effect, so that each existing share of Rs. 2,500 may be sub-divided into, say, five smaller shares of Rs. 500 each. These special resolutions will be submitted to the shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting to be held after the business of the ordinary meeting is finished. Opportunity will at the same time be taken to eliminate clause 16 of the articles of association, which provides for the winding up of the Company by the Court only, the effect of which will be, if in any case it is found necessary to wind up the Company, it will be free to adopt any of the three modes of doing so mentioned in the Indian Companies Act. Your directors have to report with much regret the death of their Manager, Mr. Nowrojee Ruttonjee Vacha, who had been connected with the Company ever since its formation. He was a zealous servant of the Company, and an application from his widow for a pension will be laid before you for your consideration. One of your directors, Mr. Coorjee Nursey, retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. Mr. James Greenwood offers himself for re-election as auditor of the Company for the current year.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

That the directors' report and balance sheet be adopted.

That the sum of Rs. 500 be paid to each of the directors for their services during the past year and for their able management of the affairs of the company.

That the sum of Rs. 3,000 be paid to Buchoobai, widow of the late manager of the company, Mr. Nowrojee Ruttonjee Vacha, in recognition of the very valuable services rendered by him to the company since its formation.

That Mr. J. Greenwood be re-elected auditor of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum.

That Mr. Coorjee Nursey be re-elected a director.

That a dividend of Rs. 500 per share be declared out of the profits of the year ending the 30th June, payable on and after Monday, 11th September, to the shareholders, and Rs. 12,000 be credited to the reserve fund, and the balance of Rs. 220-8-6 be carried forward to the current year's account.

An extraordinary general meeting was then held, and the following special resolutions were passed:—

That in pursuance of the powers on that behalf, conferred by Sections 24 and 76 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882, the following regulation be, and the same is hereby, added to the regulations of the Company, viz:—

That the 5th clause of the memorandum of Association of the Company may, by a special resolution, be modified by sub-division of the existing 120 shares of the Company, of Rs. 2,500 each, into 600 shares of Rs. 500 each.

That clause 16 of the Articles of Association of the Company be eliminated, and that there be substituted in lieu thereof, the following clause. viz.:—

That in case the Company should at any time be wound up, it shall be wound up in any of the modes prescribed by the Indian Companies' Act 1882 for the winding up of Companies registered under that Act.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following notification appears in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*:—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate the following gentlemen to be Additional Members of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only, from th[illegible] 30th instant:—The Honourable Major-General C. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.; the Honourable Rao S[illegible] Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I.; [illegible] Tyabji, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, J. P. [illegible] door Khanderao Vishvanath Raste, [illegible] Sirdar of the Deccan, vice His Highness [illegible] ourable Agha Ali Shah and the Hon[illegible] Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, w[illegible] office will have expired on the 29th i[illegible]

Holloway's Ointment and [illegible] fluenza.—The soothing properties [illegible] render them well worthy of tr[illegible] respiratory organs. In common [illegible] Pills, taken internally, and the [illegible] chest and throat, are exc[illegible] influenza is epidemic his t[illegible] surest. Holloway's Pills [illegible] obstacles to its free circul[illegible] the over-gorged air tub[illegible] without reducing the [illegible] depressing the spirits [illegible] suffering when any [illegible] bronchitis, and oth[illegible] persons are seriou[illegible] countries.

HIGH COURT.—August 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

THE LATE MR. A. H. WADIA'S WILL.

In this matter a caveat has been filed by the son-in-law of the deceased, Mr. H. A. Wadia, against probate being granted of the will of the late Mr. Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia, to the applicants for the probate, Mr. H. A. Hormarjee and Mr. N. Spencer. On the 15th June Mr. Inverarity had obtained from his Lordship a rule *nisi* calling upon the applicants to show cause why an administrator *pendente lite* should not be appointed to the estate of the deceased. To-day the rule was called on for further hearing, when the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Mr. Farran, and Mr. Pherozshaw, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the applicants; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the caveator; and Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Telang for Meherbai, the widow.

Hormusjee Rustomjee Umrigar, cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—In 1866 I was good friends with Hormarjee and Mrs. Ardasir. I am not managing clerk for Hormarjee, but I assist him. I give instructions to solicitors, so far as I know and so far as my own evidence was concerned. As I knew some matters which Hormarjee does not know, I thought it my duty to do so. I was in court during Mr. Lang's opening and was instructing him. I attended the inspection to see certain drafts with which I had something to do. I did not attend to give inspection for Hormarjee, or to take inspection for him. I attended twice, I believe, with Hormarjee to take inspection. I was supervisor at the Coorla Mills for a number of years from 1879 till I joined the Mint. My brother is store clerk in the Coorla Mills; he has been so for many years. Dr. Nanabhoy, my brother, is doctor to the Coorla and Dhurumsey Mills. Hormarjee gave me a note when I got employment at the Mint. I believe my testimonials got me the appointment. My testimonials are very good indeed. Hormarjee gave me a testimonial. He did not deposit Rs. 15,000 as security for me at the Mint; Mr. Ardasir did. It was deposited about the 8th of May, but I got it from Mr. Ardasir about the 28th April last. Mrs. Ardasir was not anxious that her son Hormarjee should supplant Nusserwanjee in the management of the firm. She was anxious only because she thought Nusserwanjee would revenge himself upon her. There was dead enmity—long, bitter enmity between them both. It was long before I joined them, so I cannot say what it was about. I did not convey those sentiments to Mr. Ardasir. I refused to be the channel of conveying such sentiments, and hence her dislike for me. This dislike has dated from 1876. I did not use to speak to Ardasir in favour of Hormarjee, and against Nusserwanjee. I spoke very favourably to Mrs. Ardasir about Nusserwanjee, and so great was Ardasir's confidence in me that in 1877 he asked me to see Nusserwanjee personally without the knowledge of Mrs. Ardasir, and *sumjao* him that his pride and obstinacy would end in his ruin. I did so. Nusserwanjee ironically thanked me, but said, "Master, I made up my mind four years ago that I will not associate with Hormarjee, and if I live for forty years more, I will not change my mind." I conveyed these remarks to Mr. Ardasir, who seemed to be very sorry. I spoke to Ardasir in the interests of all his children, and I looked upon them equally. Mr. Ardasir himself was anxious to get Mr. Hormarjee into the firm. He told me, "Tell Nusserwanjee, you are step-brothers, but you are both equal in my eyes."

Mr. Inverarity.—Did you speak to Ardasir on Hormarjee's behalf to get him into the firm?

Witness.—I have already answered the question. I do not see how I can answer it more clearly.

Mr. Inverarity.—You have not answered the question, and you know it.

Witness.—I might have spoken to Ardasir, but he himself was very anxious to get Hormarjee into the firm.

Mr. Inverarity put in a letter of the 12th October, 1876.

Witness.—This letter has nothing certainly to do with getting Hormarjee into the firm. It was to get Hormarjee to mend his ways. His father was angry with him because he refused to marry a girl to whom he was affianced.

The judge.—How did these letters, written to Hormarjee, get into the possession of the other side?

Witness.—My Lord, they were all stolen.

Mr. Inverarity.—Now, don't give way to your feelings.

Witness.—I am answering his Lordship. I wrote that letter from "Bohemia," Mahableshwar. I cannot remember what is the "furtherance of Hormarjee's interest" that I refer to. Hormarjee became a partner in 1877 in the firm of Reifferscheid and Co., a new firm opened in Bombay. It was opened to start Mr. Ardasir's nephew, Mr. Hormusjee Bomanjee, in business—and not to start Hormarjee in business. The latter was, however, made a partner at Hormusjee Bomanjee's suggestion, or rather at Nusserwanjee's suggestion, because Nusserwanjee wished Hormarjee to be out of the way in the firm of B. and A. Hormarjee. Nusserwanjee refused to become a partner in B. and A. Hormarjee at the same time with Hormarjee. Mr. Ardasir was at Mahableshwur in 1877, and came down to Poona in the rains. He said he had received a summons from Nusserwanjee to come down to Bombay. His father was too proud to beg Nusserwanjee to remain in the firm; he might have asked him to continue. All that he wanted was to prevent a rupture in the family. On the 11th September, 1877, Mr. Ardasir told me in a very angry tone that Nusserwanjee was turned out of the office. I should be surprised to hear that Nusserwanjee left the firm of his own accord and against Mr. Ardasir's wishes. On the 20th September, 1877, the Parsee new year's day, Mr. Ardasir made presents to Nusserwanjee at my suggestion. They were kept secret from Mrs. Ardasir. The chief reason for Nusserwanjee separating from the firm was that Hormarjee was to be admitted a partner. There were five codicils made, three in Mr. Little's office, and two in Mr. Munsookhlal's.

Mr. Inverarity.—Was not only one prepared by Mr. Munsookhlal?

Witness.—I have already told you twice that two codicils were prepared by Mr. Munsookhlal. It is not to be supposed that I am going to tell a lie in the witness-box.

Mr. Inverarity.—If you go on making these observations, you will deserve a reply.

Witness.—The reason Mr. Ardasir left Mr. Cleveland's office was that he thought Mr. Cleveland was favourable to Nusserwanjee. I believe I was present at Lowjee Castle at an interview between Mr. Ardasir and Mr. Little, at which there was a talk of advancing money to Nusserwanjee on behalf of the Manchester Mill, of which he was a managing director. Mr. Little may have asked Mr. Ardasir to lend the money for the sake of his son. I don't remember if Hormarjee was present. My impression is that at that time the negotiations fell through. I know that some money was advanced afterwards. I believe it was a large amount, about a lakh. I don't know if it was lent on personal security. Mrs. Ardasir did not suggest the employment of Mr. Mansookhlal or some other solicitor in place of Mr. Cleveland. Mrs. Ardasir did not know Mr. Mansookhlal by sight or even by name. I don't remember in what month or year Aimai married the caveator. I believe Nusserwanjee was present at the marriage. I don't know if his father made Nusserwanjee wedding presents on the occasion. I drafted the will of 10th August, 1878. I did not tell Mrs. Ardasir the contents of the will. I might have told her about certain portions at Mr. Ardasir's request. I told the caveator of one thing. I satisfied him that, far from trying to injure Pestonjee, as was supposed in the family, I had done him the greatest good. I noted that in my diary—I counted that the most important day of my life. Before I did this, the caveator never dreamt of reconciling Pestonjee to his father—he was far away from Bombay, practising at Rajcote and other out-of-the-way places. The caveator tried to get Pestonjee made manager of the Coorla Mills after I did this. After he was appointed manager of the mill he became my superior. I was not exactly under him, and in one respect I was his superior, because I had to check his accounts and to make reports to the agents.

Mr. Inverarity.—Were you then under him, or were you not

Witness.—No, I was not. I did not tell him the provisions of the will about him after he was appointed manager. Soon after he was appointed manager I did not tell Pestonjee that I had got him reinstated; it was long afterwards. By one of the previous codicils he had partially been reinstated through my influence. I did not show Pestonjee a draft of the codicil. I never showed Pestonjee anything. In the draft will Nusserwanjee's conduct was described as "disgraceful." They were the words of the testator, and he insisted they should be inserted in the document. Afterwards the word was struck out, but I don't remember at this distance of time what words were inserted instead. Jamsetjee was about two years in England. I see this letter written by Mrs. Ardasir. I do[illegible] know to what she refers in the latter part of it. [illegible] says she bears Hormarjee a grudge which she [illegible] forget till the last moment of her life. It [illegible] to domestic jars. It was all owing to her [illegible] she quarrelled with everybody, particu[illegible] Hormarjee, who was a proud lad and [illegible] favourite.

Mr. Inverarity.—Now, don't abuse [illegible]

Witness.—I beg your pardon, I [illegible] her. She used to sit up late at ni[illegible] not sleep, and wrote long letter[illegible] make out, I remember one [illegible] be referred to in this [illegible] Ardasir's brother, came [illegible] complained that, althou[illegible] his sister, she used to [illegible] him. Mr. Ardasir inq[illegible] that what Bomonj[illegible] she said she wou[illegible] moment of her l[illegible] with Hormarj[illegible] from his fath[illegible] him a grudg[illegible] allowed R[illegible] her with [illegible] Mr. A[illegible] doing [illegible] it." [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

payments for her to different dealers and others,—not in charity. Mrs. Ardasir did not refuse to sit to dinner at the same table with me. The fact is Mr. Ardasir ordered a separate table for himself. Mrs. Ardasir did not ask Ardasir not to allow me to come to the house—I hear it to-day for the first time. I went to Dhunbai, Mrs. Ardasir's favourite daughter, and asked her advice as to what should be done regarding her mother's temper. I did so for Ardasir's peace of mind. There was a quarrel, not about me, but about Dhunbai. Don't ask me questions to expose the affairs of the family. It is not true that Mrs. Ardasir dined alone whenever I was at the Castle. Mr. Ardasir dined alone even when I was not there.

Mr. Inverarity.—Now, don't get excited.

Witness.—After Ardasir's illness, I heard of his driving out only once with Mrs. Ardasir. They used to drive out together very rarely. Sometimes I was with them in the same carriage. Ardasir told me very plainly that he was much annoyed, and that his life was made miserable by his wife. The last quarrel was about Dhunbai, wife of Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney. I was at the Castle nearly every day during Ardasir's last illness. I used to see all the family daily, including Mrs. Ardasir. When I went up to his room on the morning of the 9th May, I did not know that a document was going to be executed. Ardasir had not spoken to me at all about his intention to make a new will. He did not speak to me about his testamentary dispositions since 1878. After the will was signed that morning I saw Hormarjee going out of the room with a parcel wrapped up in brown paper; and then followed the doctors and Mrs. Ardasir. Mrs. Ardasir was not in the room when I was there. She came with Jamsetjee long afterwards. I had no idea of the contents of the new will until the third day after the death. During Mr. Ardasir's illness I was almost daily in the habit of driving with Hormarjee to the Castle, but he never mentioned a word to me about the new will. I don't think Nusserwanjee is better off under the will of May, 1882, than under the former will. Mr. Ardasir anticipated troubles after his death, and he wanted to remove Nusserwanjee from the neighbourhood of Lowjee Castle, if possible. The Parkfield Bungalow was therefore given him. After his late illness Nusserwanjee was reconciled to Mrs. Ardasir, and very nearly to his father. I never had any quarrel with Mrs. Ardasir that I remember—nothing to speak of. I have got a heap of letters from her, 500 or 700; and I cannot say which letter you refer to unless you give me the date.

Mr. Telang, who appeared for all the family except Hormarjee, Jamsetjee, and Pestonjee, declined to cross-examine the witness.

Re-examined by Mr. Pherozshaw.—On the 11th September, 1877, Nusserwanjee was turned out of the office because he, in the presence of his father, insulted Hormarjee by throwing a book at him which Hormarjee requested him to hand him. Hormarjee said, "Don't insult me like this in the presence of my father." Nusserwanjee said, "Walk out." Hormarjee said, "I would sooner see you walk out." Nusserwanjee said to his father that Hormarjee insulted him. Mr. Ardasir said, "You treated my son like a dog in my presence; and yet you complain of being insulted. Walk out of my office. I will have nothing to do with you from this instant." Mr. Ardasir himself narrated this to me the same evening near the Queen's Statue on the Esplanade. After the loan of one lakh to the Manchester Mills, the mill was stopped and went into liquidation. Mr. Ardasir was anxious to get back his money. On the 10th August, 1878, I have an entry in my diary—"My ambition gratified; Pestonjee restored." From that day Pestonjee enjoyed his father's affection until the day of his death. In fact, the testator became very fond of him. The testator had confidence in me. All the members of the family knew it, including the caveator, Dhunbai, and her husband, Mr. Readymoney. I went to the Castle only for the sake of the testator. If I had the slightest inkling that Mrs. Ardasir objected to my going, I would have myself discontinued going. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ardasir wrote to me from Mahableshwur. This letter, dated Mahableshwur, 14th June, is written by Mr. Ardasir to Hormarjee, the applicant. (It contained the following extract about Nusserwanjee, which was read to the Court:—"I will have nothing to do with one who has disgraced himself by his own acts and ruined in this world. When one has lost his character and honor, he has lost everything. No good man will associate with such ruffians," &c).

The court then adjourned.

BENGAL.

Prinsep *vs.* Cranenburgh.—The final hearing of the arguments in the above matter came to a close yesterday morning (Aug. 21). Mr. Philips was heard, very shortly, on the points of registration and copyright, after which his Lordship Justice [illegible] reserved judgment, remarking that he would [illegible]—*Englishman.*

[illegible]

a Vakil's certificate [illegible] an the Lower Court. The case [illegible] If a Vakil practising in the High Court was engaged an brought there to appear in a suit.

MADRAS.

Local Self-Government.—A telegram from Rajahmundry, 22nd August, to a Madras paper states:—A crowded meeting was held on the 20th in the Maharajah of Vizianagram's Girls' School on local self-government. The election system was upheld; two-thirds of members to be elected by people and one-third appointed by Government; each taluk forming a Board, and the President and Vice-President to be elected. A Sub-Committee has been formed. There was much enthusiasm at the meeting.

Extension of Rail to Calicut.—Several projects have recently been put forward for connecting Calicut with the Madras Railway system at Beypore, the distance being about seven miles. The local authorities are, however, in favour of the extension of the broad gauge Madras line, the Local Fund Board being of opinion that this is the only scheme which will suit the requirements of the people.—*Madras Mail.*

The Engineering Staff of the Madras Railway.—The question as to the strength at which this establishment is to be maintained, has been under consideration for the past year, and it has at last been decided, that this branch of the Madras Railway executive shall consist of one Chief Engineer, one Deputy Chief Engineer, and ten Assistant Engineers, viz., two first class, three second class, three third class, and two fourth class. The saving that will thus be effected is estimated at Rs. 25,000 per annum.—*Madras Mail.*

The Case of Miss Lane.—The case of Miss Lane, who was molested by a native passenger, has resulted in a serious question being raised as to whether the land made over to the Madras Railway Company in Native States is to be considered as British Territory or not, and the Company's solicitors have been consulted on the subject. It is believed that unless the "rendition treaty" provides for this, the legislature will have to interfere for the necessary powers to make over the land as Government property.—*Madras Mail.*

Registration of a Forged Document.—Sometime ago, a son of the Zemindar in the Vizagapatam District, presented to the Registrar of Vizagapatam, for registration, a document purporting to be a letter from his father, undertaking to make him a personal allowance of Rs. 200 a month for his support. This subsequently was found to be a forgery. The matter did not come to the knowledge of Mr. Hamnet, the Inspector-General of Registration, till June of this year, and in bringing the circumstance to the notice of Government, he suggested the advisability of Civil and Subordinate Courts in the Presidency keeping the Inspector-General informed of cases in which registered documents are proved before the Courts to be forgeries, the case in question having been proved so in the Subordinate Court of Vizagapatam. "At present," he writes, "no information whatever is imparted although its possession would enable that officer to overhaul the proceedings of the Registrars or Sub-Registras concerned, and, if [illegible]cessary, have the officers handed up to Govern[illegible] for such punishment as they might deem it de[illegible] to award. The Government, in reply, remark[illegible] so general a direction would go beyond the [illegible] of the case. It will be enough to direct [illegible] the standing rule, and to enjoin all [illegible] Magistrates to transmit to the Inspec[illegible] copy of the judgment in every case [illegible]cial character or conduct of a Regis[illegible] impugned."—*Madras Mail.*

[illegible]'s next tour.—The following is [illegible] of H. E. the Governor's forth-

[illegible]mund and arrive Coim-
[illegible] P. M.
[illegible]e 9-5 A. M., arrive Sho-
[illegible]nd drive to Trichore.
[illegible] M.
[illegible] (Cochin) in the
[illegible]e evening.
[illegible]ing.

[illegible]

PRIZE-DAY AT COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

The prizes at Cooper's Hill College were distributed by Lord Enfield on July 28: From the list it appeared that H. B. Taylor and G. Wylie were appointed Fellows of Cooper's Hill. The scholarships were as follows:—

Third Year Student.—G. Wylie, Fellows' Scholar (Scholarship established by the Fellows of Cooper's Hill).

Second Year Students.—H. M. J. Bacon, Foundation Scholar (Scholarship in Engineering on the Cooper's Hill Endowment Fund, established by the Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department).

H. R. Hackman, Argyll Scholar in Natural Science (Scholarship given by the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India).

S. P. H. Dyson, Public Works Committee of the Council of India, Scholar in Applied Mechanics.

A. E. Orr, President's Scholar in Mathematics.

The following students passed for the Indian Public Service, July, 1882:—

As Assistant Engineers, Second Grade.—G. Wylie, R. P. Russell, E. B. Le Pelley, R. Douglass, R. W. Rowland, C. S. Killick, H. B. Taylor, W. H. Rushton Ali Akbar, C. C. S. Clark, H. Barlow, L. H. Butcher, W. D. Barrow, J. F. S. Eve, J. A. A. Wallace, H. F. Beale, W. G. Wood, G. F. Thompson, H. C. Sanders H. Phillips, H. O. Walling, A. E. Silk, F. W. Ashpitel, P. L. Rooper, and J. Inglis.

As Assistant Engineers, Third Grade.—C. W. Wood, G. McC. Harrison, P. R. Allen, and A. Younghusband.

As Assistant Superintendents, Telegraph Department.—H. S. Styan, and R. Elrington.

Viscount Enfield apologized for the absence of Lord Hartington, who, he said, was detained in town by official and public engagements, and asked the audience to tolerate his own presence in the chair on account of the kindly sympathy and earnest hope that he entertained for the success of this noble institution. The report, which had been presented to them by the President of the college, seemed to him to be full of instruction and of satisfaction. The good work which Colonel Chesney began there, as they all knew, had been well carried on by the gallant General who was now their President. He himself (Lord Enfield) had such a hereditary love and respect for the army, that he felt sure that, whenever they put a soldier to do a duty, whatever that duty might be, he always did it better than anybody else. (Cheers.) The gallant General, whose name was connected with the Sutlej campaign, with Multan, Gujerat, Delhi, Lucknow, and the hill campaign at Umbeyla, would, it was certain, do his duty there at Cooper's Hill as manfully as he did it under an Indian sun. (Hear, hear.) It was a matter of much importance that the outside world—for he was afraid that in some quarters there was a little jealousy with regard to the support that this institution received from the Indian finances—should know what were the peculiar subjects which had a place in the instructions given there. Among other things there was, of course, the instruction in all branches of engineering, architecture, free hand-drawing, estimating, surveying, pure and applied mathematics, applied mechanics, chemistry, physics, geology, phisical geography, and he was glad to hear it was proposed to add some knowledge of the French and German languages. (Hear, hear.) It would be a satisfaction, he had no doubt, to the President to know that, on the recommendation of the Board of Visitors, the Secretary of State in Council would sanction the exenditure which was required for suitable laboratories, a new class room, and a specimen room with proper machinery. This would, however, necessitate some addition to the fees now paid by students to the extent of something like £30 a year. In addition to the appointment in the Public Works and the Telegraph Department in India, they would have an addition to their ranks of a certain number of gentlemen who were in training for the Forest Department in India. Half would be trained at Nancy, as heretofore; half would come to Cooper's Hill. (Hear, hear.) It would be mere presumption on his part if he were to dilate to them on the immense advantages which any country received from additional means of locomotion and transit which were afforded by railways and public works. In no country in the world were such advantages of such great importance as in India, for their public works, in the way of railways canals, and irrigation, not only were the means of transit and locomotion, but helped to ward off those great enemies, dearth, famine, and death which were under Providence, completely prevented. If he were asked to state what were the qualifications requisite in an engineer, he should have to reply that definitions were proverbially dangerous, and that he had no knowledge which would help him to make such a definition. But he had been supplied with an admirable definition by a friend, [illegible] with the Public Works Depart[illegible] would venture to [illegible]

[illegible] tary of State [illegible] attention which he had [illegible] he had in hand as the head of the college, and also to the Board of Visitors for watching over the interests confided to them. He added his own personal wishes for a long and prosperous career for that noble college. (Cheers.)

Sir Richard Temple, in addressing the meeting, said the Board of Visitors indulged the hope that their recommendations might be the means of rearing up a technical college of engineering in the true sense of the term—a technical college which should be good all round—because they felt strongly that, while much progress was being made in England in the matter of technical education of the second class, little was being done for the better sort of thing. It was, indeed, the opinion of competent critics that, in respect of technical education of the firse class, England was yet behind the most advanced nations in Europe. Sir Richard added a few humorous words to the students leaving for India, advising them, "as a practical man," to be very careful in getting their allowance of privilege leave at the worst season of the year, viz., in the autumn, when malaria prevailed, saying that, if they took that sensible precaution, lived a temperate life, and took plenty out-of-door exercise, they would, on the whole, have a merry, as well as a useful, existence in India, and might look forward to return home, as many of those he saw around him had done, with their physical force unabated after having borne the burden and heat of the day in the tropics. (Hear, hear.) He would impress upon them, as strongly as he could, that India was an "improvable" country; and he hoped that whenever they cast their trained and practised gaze over the land, they would do so with the object of improving it. (Cheers.)

The proceedings terminated with cheers for Lord Enfield, the President, and the ladies.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Head Office:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers.

Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank

MONEY REMITTED

[illegible] current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

[illegible]NDON, | On IRELAND,
[illegible]TLAND, | „ PARIS.

[illegible] all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN [illegible] NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
[illegible] the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the [illegible]dress is given.
[illegible]OTES and LETTERS of CREDIT [illegible]ts of the world are issued for the use of [illegible]
[illegible]CURITIES are taken charge of, Divi[illegible]vestments and Sales of all descrip[illegible]ted.

[illegible]EREST

[illegible]ts is allowed at 2 per cent. [illegible] Monthly Balances, up to [illegible] be allowed on balances of [illegible]

[illegible]SITS.
[illegible]ed on application at [illegible]
[illegible]hoondies made pay[illegible]le Bank of India, [illegible]

[illegible] JONES,
Agent.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

PROVISION BY MEANS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE preference shown by the Assuring Public last year in selecting the Standard Life Office for Assurances amounting to upwards of £1,400,000, a sum which considerably exceeds the new business of any of the Scottish Life Offices, may probably be attributed in a great measure:—

1. To the magnitude of the Company's Funds and the select nature of the investments.
2. To the steady and unfluctuating character of its annual results.
3. To the comprehensive and liberal conditions of STANDARD POLICES and the Company's promptitude in the payment of claims.
4. To the old established and influential connections of the Company.
5. To the strict control exercised over its expenditure and general management.

of proposal and prospectuses may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1882.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OWING to the enormous increase of our business, the Manager has decided to open a branch of the above establishment in the Fort, Bombay, and has the pleasure to announce that, having secured the premises lately occupied by Messrs. MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Co., corner of Rampart Row and Church Gate Street, Bombay, this branch will be opened on or about the 15th September next.

Our constituents will be able to procure the superior qualities of all classes of Goods as previously kept by Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co. as well as the medium qualities, AT LOW CASH PRICES.

Having purchased the valuable Stock of the late firm of Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co., Milliners and Dressmakers, of Bombay and Poona, the whole has been marked at low rates so as to ensure a quick sale.

Our new detailed Catalogue will be issued shortly.

New Goods will arrive by every mail for all branches.

Samples sent upon application.

Our European Dressmaker, Milliner, and our Gents' Cutter will arrive in Bombay about October 1st.

All communications address

MANAGER,
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY;

and for Poona Branch, which will be kept open throughout the year, address

SUB-MANAGER,
POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST STREET,
POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department [illegible] having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection.

[illegible] Black Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings
[illegible]ed for India), Ulster-cloths,
[illegible]ar.
[illegible] Riding Breeches.
[illegible]or Racing do.
[illegible]oating Flannels.

[illegible] AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

[illegible] AND RIDING HABITS.

[illegible] to that of the best London Establishments, and as we [illegible] mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS *PER SE* OF INDIA AND CHINA.

OUR BUSINSS was founded in Europe in 1815, in India in 1842. Every description of WINES and SPIRITS suitable for India, and at all prices, may be obtained on the BEST TERMS from us as *original* Importers, and detailed lists of them will be sent on application to our houses at

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, OR LAHORE.

OUR AGENTS ARE TO BE FOUND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN INDIA.

SPECIALITIES.

"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
CARLTON WHISKY.
GLENLIVET WHISKY. N. B.—THE ONLY *GENUINE* "GLENLIVET."
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. } THE BULL-DOG BOTTLING.
GUINNESS STOUT. }
OU[illegible] HOCKS, SHERRIES, PORTS, &c.
[illegible]

H[illegible] CO.,

[illegible]ITHS

H. [illegible]SON, K.C.S.I.
[illegible]ANK,
[illegible]BAY,
CAL[illegible]A.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE New Combination Breakfast Frame, with Egg Cups and Spoons, Toast Rack, Mustard, Pepper, Salt, &c., complete.

SUITABLE FOR A WEDDING PRESENT.
Rs. 68 to Rs. 108.
Others differing—Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

Daulton, Stiffe, Blue and Brown, Splash, and other Ware, with Electro-plated Mounts, from which sets can be formed. Prices moderate.

USEFUL ARTICLES IN BRITISH OAK.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH OAK WORK,
With Electro-plated or Silver Mounts, on view, suitable for Wedding Presents, &c.

SALAD BOWLS AND SERVERS, Rs. 100.
PUNCH BOWLS, Rs. 80.
TANKARDS AND GOBLETS, Rs. 63, 53, 35, 21.
BISCUIT BOXES, Rs. 42 and 25.
CRUET STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS, Rs. 66, 46, 35, 24.
BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES, Rs. 37, 22 and 20.
PICKLE FRAMES, Rs. 38.
MARMALADE DISHES, Rs. 26 and 23.
SALT CELLARS, In case of 4 or 6, Rs. 31, 33, 44. With SILVER MOUNTS, Rs. 90 and 135.
LOVING CUPS, Three handles, Rs. 57.
TOAST RACKS, Rs. 29.
CASKS ON STAND, One or three. With tap and measure for wine or spirits.
INKSTANDS, Rs. 55.

July 24, 1882.

DUNNETT & CO.,

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

LEATHER MERCHANTS.

We have just received a further batch of
WILKINSON & KIDD'S CELEBRATED SADDLES
Especially manufactured (to our order) for

INDIA.

The above Saddles we can confidently recommend for
COMFORT, DURABILITY, AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.
PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 85.

Saddles by other well known makers, from ... ...Rs. 50
Racing Saddles, very light ... ... „ 60

A large assortment of Snaffle, Pelham and double Bridles always in stock.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
TRICHINOPOLIES AND DINDIGULS.

CHEROOTS.	Per 1,000	Per 100	CIGARS.	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8	REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
Do. No. 1	„ 19 0	„ 2 2	FAVORITAS	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4	PRINCIPES	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 18 0	„ 2 0	LONDRES	„ 24 0	„ 2 10
NONPAREIL	„ 15 0	„ 1 12	CONCHAS	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
DINDIGULS, No. 1	„ 27 0	„ 3 4			
Do. No. 2	„ 22 0	„ 2 8			
Do. No. 3	„ 18 0	„ 2 0			

The above Brands are all *Specialities* of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, manufactured of carefully selected New Season's Tobacco, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES

BY

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO[illegible]
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THORPE AND CO.,

EVERY REQUISITE FOR OFFICERS PROCEEDING ON FIELD SERVICE.

THE NEW REGULATION KHAKEE DRILL FOR UNIFORM.
THE NEW SWORD BELT AS APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
SIR SAM BROWNE BELTS,
CAMP COTS,
FOLDING CAMP CHAIRS,
CORK MATRESSES,
WATERPROOF SHEETS
MONEY BELTS,
FLANNEL SHIRTS,
HOUSE WIFE,
UNIFORM CASES,
HAND BAGS,
DOE GLOVES,
REGULATION WATERPROOF CAPES,
HAWKSES HELMETS,
KHAKEE DRILL COVER MADE FOR DO.
SPIKES CHAIN, ETC., ETC.,
REGULATION KHAKEE CAPS.

THORPE AND CO,
MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones	Rs.	75 to	840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set	„	65 to	350
single stone	„	50 to	1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones	„	100 to	400
Ruby, do. do.	„	35 to	450
Do. single stone	„	50 to	475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones	„	60 to	225
Do. single stone	„	40 to	300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds	„	90 to	370
Do. and 2 Rubies	„	65 to	350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds	„	85 to	350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds	„	75 to	470
Five pearl, half-hoops	„	30 to	175
Three pearls, set sparks	„	40 to	130
Five turquoises, half-hoop	„	25 to	160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones	„	80 to	210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings	Rs.	15 to	85
Lady's signet rings	„	22 to	36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs	„	13 to	30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c.	„	18 to	35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness	„	12 to	25

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes	„	16 to	65
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils	„	24 to	65

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

"Souvenir," "Mizpah," "Dearest," "Regard" and other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic and other devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best style.

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

1, EAST-STREET, POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., 2, RAMPART-ROW BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates. 15 per cent. discount is allowed on Mills, &c., and stamps on annual policies are paid by the Company.

LYON & Co.,
Agents, London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co. Ld.,
Rampart-row, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE, 34, Cannon-street, London.

CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS £282,679 ON 31st DEC. 1881.

THE direction of the Assurance Funds and of the Company is as follows, viz:—

Trustees of the Guarantee Fund.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justice of Bengal.

Wm. Macandrew, Esq., J. P., Westwood House, Colchester.

The amount to credit of this Fund in 4½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes is Rs. 5,57,300, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims. This Guarantee has been formed out of Capital, and is a Trust Gift by the Shareholders to the Policy-holders.

Trustees of the Indian Life Funds.

The Official Trustees of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon, is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

The net premiums being invested in Government Funds, in Trust, with Officers who are responsible to Government and whose accounts are under Government audit, the Positive is to all intents and purposes a State Life Office.

The Deed of Trust for Indian Policy-holders (copies of which can be had) is dated the 15th January, 1873, and has been executed by the Company and the Official Trustees. It is to the following effect, namely—That Eighty per cent. of the premiums paid to the Company by assurers upon policies issued, or to be issued, shall from time to time be invested in the name of the Official Trustee, in Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and that such investments shall be kept separate and distinct from the other capital property and funds of the Company, and shall form and be called "The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Fund," and that such fund shall not be applicable to the expenses or general purposes of the Company, but shall BE HELD, and dealt with by the said Trustee solely in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Trust. That the Official Trustee shall stand possessed of, and interested in, the said Trust stocks and funds and OF ALL DIVIDENDS THEREON, to the intent that the same and every part thereof shall be held by him and applied from time to time for the purposes of the Trust, which ARE THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

A declaration appears on all Policies and Positive Notes issued that they are charged primarily upon the Trust Fund, and the Guarantee Fund, and that the full net premia and interest must be invested in terms of the Trust.

Chairman of the London Board.

The Hon. Edward Roden Bourke, 25, Great Cumberland Place, London.

London Directors.

Charles Deacon, Esq., 8, Orset Terrace, Hyde Park.
Thomas Kemble, Esq., J. P. Runwell Hall, Chelmsford.
William Henry Maturin, Esq., C. B., 5 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington.

Actuary & Auditor of the Life Assurance Fund.

W. Farr, Esq., C. B., M. D., F. R. S., D. C. L., Late of the General Register Office, Somerset House.

Managing Secretary and Actuary in London.

A. G. Mackenzie, Esq., F. F. A., A. I. A.

Manager for India.

A. B. Antram, Esq., 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

Directors in India.

J. Murdoch, Esq., Messrs. William Moran & Co., Calcutta.
W. F. Agnew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.
Johnstone Smith, Esq., Messrs. Halford Smith & Co., Calcutta.

Bankers.—The Agra Bank, Limited.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Hearne and Cleveland, Bombay.

Medical Officer.—Dr. Sidney Smith, M[illegible] M. R. C. S., Nesbit-road, Mazagon, and National Bank Chambers, Fort.

By insuring in the "Positive," the following additional advantages may be secured.

No Entire Forfeiture of Policies, the system of Positive Notes effectually putting a stop to all such losses.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine.

The Surrender Value of Policies allowed is forty per cent. of the premiums paid, or one-half of the deposits with the Trustee, payable at option, after two years premiums have been received.

Positive Notes or Paid-up Policies are Issued on each Payment of Premium being made.

Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, Monthly and for a Limited Number of Years.

The best Security to Assignees.

Medical Examinations specially arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.

No Restriction on Travel.

Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies.

Policies in favor of Wife free from demands of Creditors.

Assurances are effected in various

Forms, viz:

1. Under the usual life class.
2. Under the Endowment Scale, which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.
3. On Joint lives.
4. For short terms of 1 to 10 years.

The Premium rates of the Company are as low as is consistent with the stability of the Life funds, and, when it is borne in mind that they are only payable for a stated term of years without prejudice to the payment at death of the amounts assured, are as low as or lower than the premia of other Societies. The Company does not accept Indian Lives at tentative rates, but at rates sanctioned by European Actuaries.

Progress of the Home and Indian Funds for Policy-holders.

On 31st December, 1872	..	£55,373
On 31st December, 1881	..	£255,724

Total Indian business in 9½ Years.

Proposal received to Assure	..	Rs. 1,51,08,000
Policies issued Assuring	..	Rs. 1,05,92,400

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary Information may be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
28, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay. Agents.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding......2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ....„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12, Postage to England, Rs. 5

Price per Copy ....As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli,—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.